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tre is preferable to any other,—but a great objection against its use, was on account of its spring getting out of order, beging then to be put in the bands of a

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by disease, wounds or battle.

III. Every enlisted colored man shall have the Rev. J. K. Weitstan, Adrian, Mich. Ray, J. R. Jourson, Arlington Heights, Va. ame mutoria, elotificg, arms, equipments, came CHARLES C. Scorr, Furfield Lowe NEWELL WHEELER, West Chazy, N. Y. like arm of the service, unless, upon request, some modification thereof shall be granted from REV. G. GEMMEI, Quasqueton, Iowa. REV. SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, Kenosha, Wi WHAJAM MAGNYB, New York these Head Quarters.

1V. The pay of the colored soldiers shall be REV. II T. CHEEVER, Worcester, Mass. REV. Anson OMANS, Pine Run, Mich. retained for clothing. But the non-commissioned officers, whether colored or white, shall have the ALBERT HIGGINS, Midland City. Frederick Walter, Blissfield, Mich. same addition to their pay as other non-com missioned officers. It is, however, hoped and L. L. WEEKS, East Line, N. Y. believed by the Commanding-General, that Con-HENRY RINER, Seven Mile, Ohio. REV. A. G. MEACHAM, Florid, Ill. of the colored troops to a uniform rate with other troops of the United States. He can see no reason REV. WM. A. HAWKES, Bearsville, N. Y REV. T. H. HOLMES, Terre Haute, Ind. why a colored soldier should be asked to fight

> an equal grave when he falls.
>
> V. It appears by returns from the several reruiting others that colistments are discouraged and the Government is competing against itself because of the payment of sums larger than the pay of the colored soldiers to the colored emplayees in the several Staff Departments, and that, too, while the charisies of the Government and individuals are supporting the families of the laborer. It is further ordered: That no offi-cer or other person on behalf of the Government, or to be paid by the Government on land, in this Department, shall employ, or hire any colored man for a greater rate of wages than ten dollars per month, or the pay of a colored soldier and ra-tions, or fifteen dollars per month without rations, except that mechanics and skilled laborers may be employed at other rates-regard being had

apon less pay tion any other. The colored man fills an equal space in ranks while he lives, and

however, to the pay of the soldier in fixing such VI. The best use during the war for an able bodied colored man, as well for himself as the country, is to be a solding; it is therefore further ordered: That no colored man, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, who can pass the surgeon's examination for a soldier, shall be employed on land by any person in behalf of the Government—(mechanics and skilled laborers alone excepted.) And it shall be the duty of each officer or other person employing colored labor in this Department to be paid by or on behalf of the Government, to cause each laborer to be examined by the Surgeons detailed to examine colored recruits, who shall furnish the laborer with a certificate of disability or ability, as the case may be, and after the first day of Louarry next, no employment rells of colored laborers will be certified or passed at these Head Quarters wherein this order has not been complied with and are not venched for by such certificate of disability of the employees. And whenever hereafter a colored employee of the Government shall not be paid within sixty days after his wages shall become due and payable, the officer or other person having the funds to make such payment shall be dismissed the service, subject

to the approval of the President.

VII. Promptness of payment of labor, and the facilities furnished by the Government and the benevolent, will enable colored laborers in the service of the Government to be supported from the proceeds of their labor : Therefore no subsistence will be furnished to the families of those employed by the Government at labor, but the superintendent of Negro Affairs may issue subsistence to those so employed, and charge the amount against their wages, and furnish the officer in charge of payment of such laborers with the

VIII. Political freedom, rightly defined is liber-It is, therefore, the duty of the Superintendent of SALT DEALERS, No negro will be required to labor on the Sab-

officers and soldiers in the Department have, by impressment and force, compelled the labor of egroes, sometimes for private use, and often

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. BUT-

LER.

Military protection, care, and superintendence.

of the colored people .- "One system of manage-

We regard the following, as one of the most

important military documents that has been is-

ture reference-especially as it may, not improba-

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS.

The recruitment of colored troops has become

therefore the duty of every officer and soldier

id in carrying out that purpose, by every prope

do this effectually, the former condition of the

upon them; the duty of the Government to them; the great stake they have in the war;

and the claims their ignorance, and the helpless-

ness of their women and children, make upon each of us, who hold a higher grade in social and

It will also be taken into account that the co-

ored soldiers have none of the machinery of "State and" for the support of their families while

fighting our battles, so liberally provided for the

white soldiers, nor the generous bounties given by the State and National Governments in the

loyal States—although this last is far more than compensated to the black man by the great book awarded to him, the result of the war—Free

To deal with these several aspects of this sub-

ject, so that as few of the negroes as possible shall become chargeable either upon the bounty of Government or the charities of the benevolent,

and at the same time to do justice to those who

shall enlist, to encourage enlistment, and to caus

all capable of working to employ themselves for

their support, and that of their families-either in

arms or other service-and that the rights of

segroes and the Government may both be pro

In this Department, after the 1st day of December, instant, and until otherwise ordered, every able bodied colored man who shall calist

and be mustered into the service of the United

States for three years or during the war, shall b

paid as bounty, to supply his immediate wants, the sum of ten (10) dollars. And it shall be the duty of each mustering officer to return to those

Head-Quarters duplicate rolls of recruits so en

20th and last days of each month, so that the

ounty may be promptly paid and accounted for 1f. To the family of each colored soldie

so enlisted and mustered, so long as he shall a

main in the service and behave well, shall be for

the Superintendents of Negro Affairs, or a

nished suitable subsistence, under the direction

with a certificate of subsistence for his family, a

soon as he is mustered; and any soldier deser

iog, or whose pay and allowances are forfeited by Court Marrid, shall be reported by his Cap-

tain to the Soperiotendent of the District when his family hors, and the subsistence may be

concinaed for at least six months to the family of any colored soldier who shall die in the service

sted and mustered into the service, on the 10th

teeted, it is ordered:

OM FOR HIMSELF AND HIS RACE FOREVER!

political life, must all be carefully considered.

ment of negro effairs."

hereafter, than at present.

without any imperative necessity.

Negroes have rights, so long as they fulfill their duties: Therefore it is ordered, that no officer or soldier shall impress or force to labor for any private purpose whatever, any negro; and negro labor shall not be impressed or forced for any public purpose, unless under orders from these Head Quarters, or because of imperative military sued during the present war-too important not necessity, and where the labor of the white citio be recorded, for general information and fuens would be compelled, if present. And any orders of any officer compelling any labor by ne-groes or white citizens shall be forthwith reportbly, become a precedent for similar orders, in d to these Head Quarters, and the reasons other departments; perhaps of earnest discussion which called for the necessity for such order, be

and debate, in Congress, and by the press, both in In case of a necessity compelling negro or respect to its principles, and its details. Its hiswhite labor for the purpose of building tortifications, bridges, roads, or aiding transportation or other military purpose, it shall be the duty of the care and control of the negroes in this Department of the care and control of the negroes in this Department with any official presented body or torical importance may be better appreciated, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA, FORT MONROE, VA., December 5th, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. compelled to labor, and to present said rolls, as soon as the necessity beases, to the Assistant Head Quarters, as by regulation all other Milita-Quartermaster of the District, that the laborers ry correspondence is required to be done.

XV. Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry in he settled purpose of the Government. It is that those that labor shall have proper subsis-tence, and may draw from the Commissary of Subsistence rations therefor. Any officer offendneans irrespective of personal predilection. To blacks, their change of relation; the new rights acquired by them; the new obligations imposed proval of the President.

And no negro shall be impressed into military service of the United States, except under orders from these Head Quarters—by a draft, which shall equally apply to the white and colored citi-shall e

X. The theory upon which negroes are reeived into the Union lines, and employed, either s laborers or soldiers, is that every negro able to so much the producing power of the rebellion to officer thereof,—and every commander of a company, shall with food and labor necessary to be pany, or detachment less than a company, shall ne outside of military operations, to sustain its armies; and the United States thereby gains company or detachment; and this order shall he ither a soldier or a producer. Women and printed for the information of the citizens, once children are received, because it would be manistly iniquitous and unjust to take the husband | partment. and father and leave the wife and child to ill-treatment and starvation. Women and children tre also received when unaccompanied by the husband and father, because the negro has the domestic affections in as strong a degree as the white man, and however far South his master ay drive him, he will sooner or later return t

Therefore it is ordered: That every officer and soldier of this command shall aid by every means in his power, the coming of all colored people within the Union lines; that all officers comcith them all the negroes possible, affording their friends and allies in America. hera transportation, aid, protection and encourgenent. Any officer bringing or admitting a groes within his lines shall forthwith report t ame to the Superintendent of Negro rotected, enlisted, or set to work. Any officer, oldier or citizen who shall dissuade, hinder, presurpose of casting ridicule or contempt upon col. be exterminated, unless they use the means.

edressed; and that there be one system of man-

Head Quarters, as General Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this Department, to whom all reports and communications relating thereto, required to be sent to these Head Quarters, shall be in this behalf. All the territory of Virginia south of the James

River, shall be under the superintendence of appain Oblando Brown, Assistant Quartermasas District of North Carolina shall be under the intendence of the Reverend Liorace James,

Each Superintendent shall have the power to necessary, to be approved by the Commanding General: such appointments to be confirmed by he Commanding General.

ne Quartermaster's Department. it shall be the duty of each Superintendent, under the direction of the General Superintenlent, to take care of the colored inhabitants of is District, not slaves, under the actual control to be, to declare the great pleasure and satisfacof a loyal master in his District; (and in all quesons arising as to freedom or slavery of any colared person, the presumption shall be that the man, weman or child is free or has claimed proo cause an accurate census to be taken of colored inhabitants in his District, and their emtriously pursued; to see that in all contracts for thousing pursued; to see that in all contracts for labor or other things made by the negroes with white persons, the negro is not defrauded, and to annul all contracts made by the negro which are unconscionable and injurious, and that such contracts as are fulfilled by the negro shall be paid; to take charge of all lands and all property all to take charge of all lands and all property all to take charge of all lands and all property all to take charge of all lands and all property all to take charge of all lands and all property all to take the charge of all lands and all property all the charge of all lands and all property all the charge of all lands and all property all the charge of all lands and all property all the charge of all the charge of all property all the charge of all the charge of all property all the charge of take charge of all lands, and all property alloted, turned over, or given to the use of the negroes, whether by Government or by charity; to eep accurate accounts of the same, and of all expenditure; to audit all accounts of the negroes against Government, and to have all proper alowances made as well to the negro as the Goverament; and to have all claims put in train for payment by the Government; to keep accurate ernment, and of his earnings for the Government; so see that the negroes who have wrought on land replied the unhappy subordinate, with his militafurnished by the Government on shares, shall have their just portion, and to aid in disposing of poor crature could not bear it all at once so I out ernment; to make quarterly returns and exhibits of all accounts of matters committed to them; and to hold all monies arising from the surplus earnings of the negro over the expenditures by the United States, for the use and benefit of the negroes, under orders from these Head Quarters.
XII. It appearing to the Commanding General that some of the labor done by the negroes in

this Department remains unpaid—some for the space of more than two years, although contracts ty to work, and to be protected in the full enjoyment of the fruits of labor; and no one with ability to work should enjoy the fruits of another's labor: Therefore, no subsistence will be permitted to any negro or his family, with whom he lives, who is able to work and does not work. It is therefore, the duty of the Superior of the subsistence of the Government is impaired, and the trust in its protection is weakened, it is ordered, that each Superior of the superior of the complexity of the Superior of the superior of the complexity of the superior of Negro Affairs to furnish employment to all the such accounts, procure evidence of their validity, negroes able to labor, and see that their families make out accurate pay-rolls, and return the same, are supplied with the necessaries of life. Any negro who refuses to work when able, and neglects his family, will be arrested and reported to sale of any such claim against the Government these Head Quarters, to be sent to labor on the shall be valid, and no payment shall be made of fortifications, where he will be made to work any such claim, except in hand to the person actually earning it-if he is within this Department bath, unless upon the most urgent necessity.

One is legal reported in the commanding General is informed that -or to his legal representative, if the person

XIII. Religious, benevolent and humane perons have come into this Department for the charitable purpose of giving to the negroes secular and religious instructions; and this, too. without any adequate pay or material reward. It is, therefore, ordered, that every officer and soldier shall treat all such persons with the utmost respect; shall aid them by all proper means, in their laudable avocations; and that transportation be furnished them, whenever it may be ne-

cessary in pursuit of their business.

XIV. As it is necessary to preserve uniformity of system, and that information shall be had as to the needs and supplies for the negro; and as certain authorizations are had to raise troops in the Department, a practice has grown up, of cor-responding directly with the War and other Departments of the Government, to the manifest injury of the service .- It is, therefore, ordered, the Superintendent of negroes in that District, to partment, with any official organized body or cause employment rolls to be made of those so society, or any Department or Bureau of the society, or any Department or Bureau of the Government, must be transmitted through these

ing wilfully against the provisions of this order, care, or serving with the colored troops, shall have a majority of its members composed of officers in command of colored troops, when such And no negro shall be impressed into military can be detailed without manifest injury to the

before the Provost Court. XVI. This order shall be published, and fur-nished to each regiment and detached post within work who leaves the rebel lines, diminishes by the Department-a copy for every commanding use the same to be read once, at least, to his t least, in each newspaper published in the De-

By command of Major General Butler: Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

For the Principla.

SIGNS OF DECAYING STRENGTH.

An appearance at the head-quarters of British manding Expeditions and Raids shall bring in Slavery, looks like a sign of decaying strength in

It is a letter* making much of the assertion, that it really is not true that the North has set its that it really is not true that the North has set its Affairs heart on the personal and individual exterminawithin this District, so they may be cared for and protected, enlisted, or set to work. Any officer, provinces. That these hereic and remantic per- have said, a radical element exists in almost ever ent, or endeavor to hinder or prevent any negro sonages who began the rebellion with the inten-southern State which has in whole or in pa from coming within the Union lines; or shall dis- tion to be exterminated sooner than fail, may steal suade, hinder, prevent, or endeavor to prevent or a little upon the rigid construction of the terms. binder any negro from enlisting; or who shall and that finding themselves failing, they need not sentiment is certainly not far behind in Mary leading themselves failing, they need not sentiment is certainly not far behind in Mary lead and Delaware although the issue there has

helplessness protected, and their wrongs where their own interests are not concerned. tgement of negro affairs.

The stiff Northern sectory, who never sold a slave (and still less one of his own flesh and blood, The stiff Northern sectory, who never sold a slave rows of the disappointed raiser of slaves for sale. The heart knows its own bitterness; and this is a ddressed. He shall have a general superinten-lence over all the colored people of this Depart-ment; and all other Superintendents of Negro There should be a subscription for the sufferers in England; it is in England their enthusiastic adoff firs shall report to Lieucenant Colonel Kins. England; it is in England their enthusiastic admin, who is acting for the Commanding General mirers have been, and it would be but graceful to subscribe

But with the exception of this poor lost class, the misfortune is that there is nobody to be much All the territory North of James River burt; or in stricter language, there is nobody to be under the superintendence of Captain whom a pecuniary and economical advantage is where B. Willder, Assistant Quartermaster. not proffered, with the single drawback of giving up the liberty of "walloping their own nigger." The pure and elevated part of patriotism, is sorely apt to dwindle and ooze out, before pecuniary select and appoint such Assistant Superintendents for such Sab-Districts in his District as may be see a nigger " wallopped " again, at all events because he was a nigger? Eyes look your last! the pleasures of the world are dying out, before the The pay of such Assistant, if a civilian, shall in liarcads of philanthropy that omits all account of to case exceed the pay of a first class clerk in color, and Christianity that says no word of Shem or Ham, nor Jew nor Greek nor male nor female, where the question is of getting on a horse-block.

But the immediate object of the letter appears

that anything it was absolutely necessary to do. should be done gradually. Sancho's self-sacrifice tection of the military authorities of the United of stripes was not more dilatory and cautious, then states, which entitles the claimant to freedom;) the process that would be approved. Set it down. once for all, that whenever a return to justice is essary shelter, clothing, food and medicines : to the thing gradually, is only doing it over and see that all able to work shall have some employment, and, that such employment shall be indes-English Corn Laws, there was a great outery for gradual abolition; and a story did more than anycolonel, the subject of many friendly memories, had a dog, of a kind it is the cruel custom to deprive of its tail; and he gave it to his dragoon servant, with an intimation that it was to be done. Some time afterwards a frightful howling seemed to say the thing was over; but the next week the colonel was surprised with a repetition of the cries. He let it pass however, till a third time put him out of patience, and then in heat he summoned the executioner to his presence. " What are you doing with that unhappy dog?" "Sir."

> poor cratur could not bear it all at once, so I cut off, a little at a time." If you have occasion to distress the slave-owners by any necessary operation, be humane, and do not cut off a little at a time.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON. ELIOT VALE, Blackheath,) London, S.E., 18 Dec. 1863.

*The letter referred to, was in the Lordon Times of 17 Dec'r, and signed with three initials.

The Readmission of Arkansas.-A delegation from Arkansas, of which Gen. Gantt is one, are about to present a petition to the Presient asking that that State may be readmitted to the Union. They state that in four months they will be enabled to comply with the requirements of the proclamation and come in as a Free State, and also to furnish men and means to aid in pros-

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

Emancipation in the border States

nvitation of the National Union League, after narrating, in detail, the manoeuvres of Gov. cludes as follows:

The inference I draw, is the necessity now hen the work has been undertaken, of compleing the total eredication of slavery, [applause.] as much treason in the former as in the latter, is hat there has not been as much slavery in the ormer as in the latter. In the present emergeny it is no longer entitled to forbearance.
But I have digressed; let us return. The la est intelligence from my own State, induces me

nediate emancipation-will be adopted, in which lessing of heaven, upon free soil. [Long confinued applause.]

although first making its appearance, and having achieved, as we think, its greatest progress there In some of the other States of the South, I an onvinced that it has a firm footbold; and in I such a party as we have in Missouri exist Why should not those elements at no distant ay, be compacted into a powerful political or canization, and make the civilization of the ag its debtor? The importance of such a party and the grandeur of its mission, can scarcely be olds in its hands, in my judgment, the solution of the problem of re-construction. Let the prin-iples of such a party prevail in the so-cases lave States, and you will have no difficulty in oringing them back, and that speedily, to our overnment, as loyal as New York or New Eng land; and until those principles do prevail, you can never make them thoroughly loyal, satisfied or happy. With such a party in the ascendar cy throughout the South, all discussion of re-construction question by Mr. Summer and other

mmediate emancipation emblazoned upon its land and Delaware, although the issue there has not been so distinctly defined. In Temessee ared troops, or individual soldiers, because they are colored, shall be deemed to be, and held linear compacts and held linear colored, shall be deemed to be, and held linear camp, that nobody needs be in great alarm as Andrew Johnson, W. G. Brownlow, and German and Arkansas, such sound and progressive means the compact of the control be under the several acts of Congress applicable but the professors of that peculiar branch of eral Gant, boldly preach immediate emancing the subject, and be punished with military XI. In consideration of the ignorance and help(sometimes, the world says, in a very literal Louisiana, there has been for some time and

bein than over its white citizens, accustomed to pendent will regret to say no cannot see that their susciff-ontrol and self-support, so that their suspect of an effectual national subscription for the pect of an effectual national subscription for the profits people.

So securely has the idea of incaediate entainty and continued to pendent will regret to say no cannot see that their points or character.

So securely has the idea of incaediate entainty and continued to pendent will regret to say no cannot see that their points or character.

So securely has the idea of incaediate entainty and continued to pendent will regret to say no cannot see that their points or character. sipation taken hold upon the loyal couthers nd, if not upon the southern heart, that I ver ture the declaration with the atmost confidence KINSMAN, A. D. C., be detailed at these which makes the subject tenderer) is so unfeeling will not be ready to come back into the Univ that there is not a single southern State who and hard to move when the question is of the sor | upon a radical basis, that is, as a free State, wit everything recognizing slavery expunged from its constitution and laws, within six months of the time it would otherw sabe ready to return a idea of gradual evancination and give a prompt

principle. When these States desire to resum their relations to the Government, let them call convention as proposed, and pass resolutions That the State Convention which passed the rdinance of secession had and could have no

authority to dissolve the relation of the State t the United States.
That the resumption of Federal relations re mires that as a first duty such changes shou

be made in the State constitution, as will pr rent rebellion and secession hereafter. That in these changes, they recognize the facthat all persons in the State are free, and provid y a fundamental law, that slavery shall hence

That all persons who have been engaged in the bellion against the United States, shall be proal Government and its laws.

The oath to be taken should be strong, and

contain, especially, a clause obligating the voter President on the same subject.

The President has already gone a good way in the right direction, in the recommendations

f his late Message, in announcing that the rebellious communities may return upon the terms of his Proclamation; that is, with Freedom to all whom they now hold in slavery : and in this thing else to turn it into joke. An aristocratic (Enthusiastic applause.) I regard this as really essential to permanent national unity. I have lold you how tenacious of lite slavery is, when "Such was the year of the Proclamation, and tion the soundness of that loyalty, in all places striking contrast to the other years of the war, and under all circumstances, which would seek both of which closed hadly for us, and left the to introduce into a reconstructed Union, or allow to enter in any quantity, the very evil which had so nearly proved its ruin. (Applause.)

impression that the enemy's case was a good one, speaking militarily. Our improved condition should be attributed to the true cause. When, in I never wish to witness another rebellion, nor do I believe there exists the necessity that the American people should ever experience the terrors and sorrows that the throne, "No. Mr. Speaker, but rather by the mighty hand of God!" So with

of another civil war. The preventive and the esponsibility, however, rest on us. As we sow, God." Neither "malice domestic" nor "fereign so will posterity reap: as we rear the structure levy " has prevailed at our expense. Whether it will stand or fall. We have it it in our power we had the right to expect Heaven's aid, we can now, to reject all insecure material, and build an not undertake to say; but we know that we edifice more enduring than iron or marble. [Ap- should not have deserved it, had we continued to plause.] dause.] link the nation's cause to that of oppression, and the practical working of this redeeming poli-

of this country, and with the speedy restoration of the Cotton States, to restore also more than their old prosperity. For many years to come, their great staple will command such prices as to make the planting interest the most remuner. Saturday evening, according to previous anative one in the Union. The freedmen of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and porginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and por-tions of Tennessee, will wend their way to a cli-mate which they like, and to a cultivation with ent Senators and Representatives were among which they are familiar, and for which they are Miss Dickinson's hearers. The lecturer and peculiarly fitted. Thus we have these restored pecunary atted. Inus we have these restored States not only in a condition of prosperity, but States not only in a condition of prosperity, but the people who are to employ and work these freedmen, satisfied. There will be no large proprietors with immense estates, or at best only a few of them; but in their stead will be thousands of thrifty and hard-working small proprieands of thrifty and hard-working small proprietors-farmers if you please, who will make the attentions of many of our most prominent states-

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, M. C., from Missouri, in

speech delivered in Washington, Dec. 16, on ished, in pride and injustice, the anti-democratic Gamble and Gen. Schofield, to shelter slavery, North, and Northwest, will hold in their hands under pretence of gradual emancipation, con- the happiness of an unfortunate race, kept for

s well in the border States, as in the cotton states. The only reason why there has not been

o believe that a new convention will be called by the Legislature to meet in February or March ext. If this measure should really succeed, and I am sure it will, there remains but little doubt that the ordinance of emancipation-imevent, the next season's crops will be cultivated and the next season's harvests ripen, with the

It must not for a moment be supposed, how ever, that the radical enancipation movement to which I have alluded, is confined to Missouri

very one of them over any portion of whose erritory the Stars and Stripes now wave, I be-eve the spirit by which it is impelled can be und, and that vigorous and ready for action. n fact, all over the sumy South, the elements verestimated. Next to the success of our ar

At In consideration of the ignorance and help-lessness of the negroes, arising from the condition a which they have been heretofore held, it be-comes necessary that the Government should ex-percise more and peculiar care and protection over them than over its white citizens, accustomed to

forth be prohibited.

cy, is worthy of the closest attention and consideration. The principle or policy I have presented to you, tends to concentrate the colored races

CONTINGENT FUND --- \$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand do lars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the Principla. Send in your orders to the

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system of labor organized by the slave oligarchs of the south. These men, rising from the dornearly a century in bondage by a more unforte of our fathers. I am not afraid to leave in such hands, the future of the freedmen of a restored

Union. [Applause.]
And now, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the National League, permit me to thank you for your attention, and I will conclude. I pray you to use your powerful influence in working the greatest problem of this age of Christian in-telligence—to rid the republic of the destroyer, and to lay the foundation which is to sustain this edifice forever. Let us go deep; build it broad, and put in the structure the purest and strongest materials; and the enduring monument which will rise in lofty grandeur from such a base, will arrest the attention of the world as long as Freedom and Humanity have a resting place on earth, and a merciful God smules on the being he created in his own image. [Prolonged Applause.]

CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION IN AMERICA.

By Richard Cobden.

Mr. Cobden recently made an admirable speech in Rochdale, in the course of which he represent ed, as follows, the consequences to European liberty, if the disruption of the United States should be successful.

" Now, for instance, we have at the present moment a party in this country urging an inter-ference in the affairs of America; when I say interference, I mean that we have a party here who advocate either recognition or something which means interference if it means anything

" Now I would ask you-why do some people wish that the United States should be cut up in two? They think it desirable that it should be weakened. Will that view bear discussion for a moment? I hold not. I am of the opinion which our statesmen were of the time of Canning who thought it desirable for Europe that Americ should be strong--(cheers)--desirable that she should be strong, because it would thereby pre-vent European powers from interfering in Amer ican offairs. (Cheers.) That has been the case hitherto. The country has prospered. (Cheers.) It has never come to interfere with European politics, and it has kept European governments from interfering in other American States which have not been so prosperous or so orderly as the United States. And now see what has followed. See what has happened, already from this disruption of the United States. You have France gone to Mexico. (Cheers) You have Spain gone to San Domingo. Why, there are horrors unutterable now going on in San Demingo, because Spain bas gone and invaded that country, with a view to reconquest : and the French Government bas characterize as the greatest mistake committee at this enterprise would never have been under aken if the United States had not been in this difficulty and in this civil war ; and it is the least creditable part of these two enterprises that they have been undertaken because America was weak. (Loud cheers.) But it only required that the North should have been a little weaker, and then these silly people would have been going about for an interference in America, and then they would have carried a project and you would

have had France and other powers going over to America to settle that quarrel. Now is that desirable? Don't you taink now we have enough to do at home? (Laughter) Do you think now that Europe has so much wisdom to spare in the nemagement of her affairs that she can afford to cross the Atlantic to set the new world in order (Applause.) If so, what is the meaning of the utterances which we have lately heard from in perial lips, calling for a congress of the powers of Europe? And what for Y?

BENEFITS OF THE PROCLAMATION.

The January number of the Atlantic Montily concludes an article on " The beginning of the end," with the following:

toward us is to be found in our own change of moral position. The President's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect the first of January, 1863; and from that time the anti-slavery people of England have been on our side; and their influence is great, and bears upon the supporters of the Palmerston Ministry with peculiar force Had our Government persisted in the pro-slavery policy which it favored down to the autumn of dibited from exercising the elective franchise, 1862, it is not at all unlikely the the English mess they establish their filelity to the Nationintervention party would have been strong enough to compel their country to go with France in her mediation scheme, - and the step from mediation to support all laws of Congress touching slavery to intervention would have been but a short one and its condition, and all proclamations of the but the committal of the North to auti-slavery views, and the union of their cause with that of emancipation, threw the English Abolitionists, men who largely represent England's moral worth, on our side. The Proclamation, therefore, even if it could be proved that it had not led to ployments; to cause all to be provided with necessary shelter, clothing, food and medicines: to the thing gradually, is only doing it over and as any friend in the land. But at the same time, service to us, and the President deserves the I am prepared to go much further. Fellow-citi-zens, I would contend to the last that they should thanks of every loyal American for having issued only return upon the adoption of this fundamen- it. He threw a shell into the foreign Secontion tal law pledging themselves to a future of freedom. camp, the explosion of which was fatal to that

nouncement. President and Mrs. Lincoln, Vicecould be continuously the war. The delegates recommend col. Rogers as Military Governor.—Trib. Cor.

tors—latmers if you press, who will make the soil teem with wealth, and establish healthy social and political communities, where once flour-very favorable impression. toward you, and from love for my country.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street. New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now efforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER. WILLIAM GOODELL, Trustees. J. W. ALDEN. S. S. JOCELYN, EDWARD GILBERT,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, the Publisher was authorized to enlarge the Principla, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. Op canvassing and local agents are requested to make thorough work in their respective localities, and report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper will be the same, viz. \$2.00 in advance, to all subscribers receiving it by mail, and 50 ets. addition for delivery in the cities.

J. W. Alden Publisher, and Treas'r of Prin. Asso.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Principia is a weekly newspape published at 104 William St. N. Y. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the Independent, and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our fathers framed it, and not as the slave holders construe it. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controvert its positions, and no one can thoroughly post himself in newspaper literature without the

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 4381, New York Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same amount of advertising in the Principia.

J. W. Alden Publisher.

GRED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

How are they to be treated?

THE "FREEDMEN" AND FREE COL-

Humanity says relieve them-Christianity adds teach them, and give them Bibles. But there ar still other questions coming up for discussion and decision. How are they to be provided for? How are they to be governed? What are the responsibilies and duties of the Federal Government in respect to them? What is to be their legal status? What are to be their civil and political rights? What relation are they to sustain to the States, and to the nation? It seems to be settled that they are to be United States' soldiers. They are already becoming such ; but are they to be treated like other United States' soldiers -treated as United States' citizens? The ill-con ceived enterprize of their colonization abroad appears to be exploded. It is found that they are wanted at home. Yet somebody in Congress proposes the appropriation for them, of a strip of and, on our borders, for their settlement, on or near the Rio Grande! But how are they to be spared from the old rice and cotton and sugar plantations, where their labors are wanted? West India proprietors want more and not fewer laborers, since free labor has been introduced. and they want negroes, whenever they can get

On all these topics, there are abundance of plans. The political economist has his plans. The money making speculator has his. The military commander has his. The negro hater has his. The abolitionist, the philanthropist, the believer in equal rights, has his. Eli Thayer is for Yankee emigration to the South, to occupy the confiscated lands with free labor; whether their own or hired labor, with white or black laborers, may yet become a question. Some say the land should be divided among the soldiers who conquer it. Some say it rightfully belongs to the negroes, who, for generations past, have tilled it, without wages. Already, in some of the conquered regions, they are becoming proprietors of the soil, under the action of the Government Shall they be ousted? We think they cannot be unless the rebellion succeeds. But will the same system be generally introduced? Are we to have for them some modified system of apprenticeship, like that which proved so vexatious in Jamaica? Or something resembling the old system of peonage in New Mexico? Here are questions demanding the study of statesmen, civilians, citizens, and christians. We are, apparently, in a transition state, and our fature, for centuries, may take its shape from usages which may spring up, and grow into institutions, almost

Already, the copperhead journals are at work, for the promotion of their ends, by perverting the facts, and drawing the most unwarrantable conclusions from them. Because a fragmentary, partial, and hap-hazzard process of semi-emancipa tion has worked precisely as radical abolitionists forewarned the government, beforehand-because slave-labor has, in many localities, been broken up, without furnishing the freedmen the oppor tunities for compensated free labor-because, o being released from their old masters, they have been left to the mercy of those who hated them. without means of subsistence and without protect tion-and have been made the victims of the cruel, and defrauded of their wages, because, in consequence of this pernicious half-emancipation. or gradualism, large numbers of freedmen have been found to be in a state of wretchedness and destitution, and appeals are made to the Government and to the benevolent for their temporary relief, the dishonest hue-and-cry has been raised, that the negroes are unable to take care of themselves, and radical abolitionists are called upon to witness the disastrous effects of their measures!

It is not enough to pull down slavery, or rather (as the case seems to be) to witness its downfall from the madness of the rebel masters. There must be built up a regular system of free labor. It would have sprung up of itself, had we permitted it, as it did in the West Indies. and has done, every where, whenever there has been an opportunity for it to do so. It would have done so, ere this, in this country. had the edict of emancipation been timely, universal, impartial, instead of protecting slave labor refused to trust him any further. Casar, who cept for repressing disorder, as in other cases.

in some localities, and breaking it up, in others.

brought the order, was sorrowning but family seeking military protection, should receive it.

But things now are as we find them, and emancited him dishonored. Casar pation must be completed, before its benefits can be realized. Had this been done, in the first place, the perplexing questions we have enumerated be had for the plantation, or no crops can be compensation therefor should be recognized. would have adjusted themselves, for the most part, before this time. As it is, the friends of humany times your master has disappointed us."

The principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manuscripts are commonly to the principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manuscripts are commonly to the principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manuscripts are commonly to the principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manuscripts are commonly to the principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manuscripts are commonly to the principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular state. manity, justice, and freedom, have a vast work on The matter was finally accommodated by Casar mission in such state; and in Missouri, perhap their hands, which requires the utmost vigilance, pledging his own word of honor, that the value, in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in perseverance and wisdom. Every plan, every in produce, should be forthcoming, at such a movement, every usage, relating to the "freedmen." must be carefully scrutinized ;-a wide field

CAPACITIES OF THE FREEDMEN. Can they take care of themselves !

We do not inquire whether they can take care been found able, in this way, and under such ircumstances, to take care of themselves.

We do not inquire whether they can take care of themselves, without any opportunity to labor for wages, and without any land to work for themselves, or any implements of husbandry or mechanical tools to work with, without any shelter over their heads, without clothing, food and fuel to begin with, and to subsist upon, between the time of seed-planting and harvesting. Not equal to tasks like these. There must be a beginning. The husbandman must first be a partaker of the fruits, before he can plow, plant, reap, and possess the products. No radical abotionist is so fanatical as to claim for the colored man any superiority to the conditions of white humanity, in these, or in any other respects.

The question is, whether the "freedmen" are capable of what other men are capable, in the matter of getting their own livelihood, when, like other men, they are protected, and are allowed the opportunity of earning wages, or of working for themselves : And whether they will, equally with other men, avail themselves of the opportunity, when presented to them?

We believe they are thus capable, and that they will thus improve their capabilities. We will adduce reasons and present facts in support of our opinions.

We are not to be confuted or confounded by any reference to their former condition as slaves, nor to any supposed effects of that condition. It is no question in respect to their literary attainments, or their literary capabilities, though, in respect to the latter, the proofs are accumulating men, of all colors, are found capable of getting blacks? a living, and are found disposed to do so, whether they have any taste or ambition for literary attainments or no. Not a few are found to be quite indifferent to the latter, or exceedingly dull scholars, who not only get a living, but mass wealth. It has even been suspected that men of exquisite literary tastes, in many instan- pel each class to occupy its own territory, and Commander in the Rebel Army. This, we have death, even for garroters or worse offenders. But it of procuring tood without labor, the newly ment superintendents, to take care of them?

traced nearly all the wealth of the South. Hav- rather than the blacks of the South. ing so long supported themselves and their masters, it would be a hard case if they could not ernment is the same protection that other peotake care of themselves.

But have they the capacity for self-direction? it may be asked. Let a few representative facts answer. The

writer resided at Wilmington, North Carolina, above forty years ago, and under circumstances that rendered it inevitable that he should be a daily witness of the habits of colored men in respect to thrift, self-direction, and labor. A considerable portion of them, indeed, were still slaves, with no immediate prospects of freedom, though left to plan their own labor, and economize their own expenditures :-- a circumstance all the stronger for our argument, since they could have no secure possession of their own arnings, well knowing, as they did, that the master, notwithstanding his agreements and promises to the contrary, could, at any moment, take possession of all their surplus earnings; a contingency not very unfrequently witnessed. Many masters, having no profitable labor for their slaves, or being indisposed to take the suble of superintending them, or to degrade their aristocratic caste, by appearing to be boss mechanics, permitted their slaves, (though in evasion of the Statute.) to carry on what business they pleased, by paying their masters a stipulated sum per month. The lumber commerce of the port, made work for great numbers of coopers to prepare the hoops, staves, heading, &c. for shipping. Caulkers, carpenters blacksmiths, and sail-makers, were also in brisk demand, among the shipping, and all these branches of business, except, perhaps, the last mentioned, were almost, if not exclusively, in the hands of the colored men, including slaves. A slave, for instance, would be a boss cooper, carpenter, caulker, blacksmith or stevedore. with ten, twenty, or even fifty workmen under him. With such slave boss mechanics, &c., the shipmaster or his commercial agent, made their contracts. Of them only, they expected their work done. To them they made daily or weekly payments, and with them they settled, when the vessel was ready for sea, the slave-master taking no more note of the transactions than "the man in the moon," so that he got, as he generally did, his monthly pay. So also of the subordinate la borers. The ship-master ran the risk, to be sure, of missing his boss mechanic, in the midst of the operation, either by the master selling his slave to the South, or by the slave secre ting himself in the hold of some vessel, and gaining a passage to freedom. Others of them suceeded in purchasing their freedom, with the

run away, after all! The writer returned to the North, and resided n New York, at the time of Nat Turner's Southampton insurrection. The exaggerated rumor, one morning, was, that the insurrection had be- It should not be a war looking to the subjugation come general, and that Wilmington was in the of the people of any State, on any event. It hands of the blacks! "Thank God, if it be so, exclaimed a regular old Wilmington trader of our acquaintance, in our hearing. "If it be so, of persons, territorial organizations of States, or menced by the leading slaveholders for the ex-Wilmington is in the hands of better business men than ever it was before.'

hazard, after paying their money, of having to

Some further reminisences of Wilmington. In its vicinity, resided a venerable planter, a large slaveholder, a man of great political influence in that part of the State, whose family name. (Hooper, if we mistake not), is found on our Declaration of Independence. Mr. H. had a slave, the overseer of his estate, whom we will call Casar. The crops were commonly promised a year or two before hand. The patrician owner was so deeply in debt that the Wilmington merchants, natives of the State, though they literally and habitually charged him 100 per cent above the cash price, at length hesitated, and finally flatly

time. And it came: the master knowing nothing of the matter till afterwards. Which of the time. And it came ; the master knowing nothtwo could not "take care of himself?" Which receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, most needed a government superintendent to take would deeply impress the rebel masses and al most needed a government superintendent to take care of him? The case was no unusual or isolated one. Some of the best managed plantations are care of him? The case was no unusual or isolated managed by blacks, by slaves—the master's part future conduct of our struggle shall be made of the business being only the spending! Great forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of f themselves, without the protection of equal and in politics, it is said. The nation and the world of themselves, without the protection of equal and its laws. No communities of white men have are learning, now, how wisely they have manly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by co aged politics! tions of military power.

One specification more, and we have done. One special more, and At Wilmington we met with many planters of a occupation and numerous armies; but should be lower grade in society than Mr. Hooper-men mainly collected into masses, and brought to bear owning but few slaves, always seen among them, upon the armies of the Confederate States. associating in a degree with them, even working with them on their rafts, or in driving their teams, or loading and unloading their freight of which you may form, you will require a Comproduce, their bacon &c., for market. Many of mander-in-Chief of the army, one who possesses these could neither read, write or cypher. By your confidence, understands your views, and laborious mental processes they would try to even Yankee enterprise, thrift, ingenuity, perse- laborious mental processes, they would try to verance and resolution, have ever been found reckon up the value of their sales and purchases and ascertain the balance between them. On I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing such occasion, it was commonly found that they to serve you in such position as you may assign had taken along with them a shrewd slave, their own or a borrowed one, on whom they chiefly eternity, and, as I hope forgiveness from my relied, and with good reason, for the accuracy Maker, I have written this letter with sincerny of their calculations. One such slave would act

as arithmetician for a whole neighborhood. By somewhat extensive inquiry, as well as by accidental discovery, we have learned that valing suspicion among earnestly loyal men, that such cases are by no means uncommon, nor pe- Gen. McCleilan was never heartily enlisted in the culiar to North Carolina .- In the matters of pe- enterprize of crushing out the rebellion; and far inferior to their masters as is generally sup- garebs or the safety of their pet "institution" of constitutional duty of abolishing slavery. posed. What facilities, what inducements, can human chattelhood, the preceeding letter would prevail with the pampered, petted, spoiled child be sufficient. The Union with Slavery and the and heir of a wealthy planter, who deems manual constitution as construed by slaveholders, must labor and even commerce, as well as mechanical indeed be preserved, and all private property in skill degrading, so that he should acquire habits cluding, of course, slaves, must "be strictly proof industry, and providence, superior to those teeted." This accords with his early promise to mitting the existence of a superior middle class, tection of the White-house of Gen. Lee in Virginbut remembering the fewness of their numbers, ia, in accordance, it was pleaded, with a previous how shall we estimate the average of the whites agreement between the two Generals, before the against honest government brought to due punishthat they are not inferior to other men. But of the South, so as to compare them with the war broke out, thus attesting their mutual antici. ment. Still more, when the ground of rebellion

tocked and furnished with implements of in- had weight. As a Commander in the Union after, compared with the present criminals. dustry, both agricultural and mechanical. Com- Army, he could do us more mischief than as a | There is a strong aversion to the punishment of

ple need, and generally enjoy. Where there is supply it. In this, Gen. Butler is undoubtedly and gloriously right. The blacks need also land, to work upon, and proper implements of industry, some of which are new to them, and they need to be shown how to use them. But they do not need to have their right of self-direction superseded by being placed under the superintendence of white men. That right, on the contrary, is one of the most essential to be preserved, on their own account, and for the preservation of free institutions. "The true founation of reoublican government" said Jefferson. is the right of every citizen, in his person and been. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." property, and in their management." Take away that, and the so-called "freedman" is still half

DICTATORSHIP OF M'CLELLAN.

A National Deliverance.

Gen. McClellan has published a series of pa pers, memoranda, letters, &c., which are denominated his "Report." Among these are his letters to the President. The following appears to have been written before Riehmond, and is certainty a very illustrative document.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Monday, July 7, 1869 Mg. Passident:-You have been fully in formed that the Rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river ommunications. I cannot but regard our condi tion as critical, and I carnestly desire in view of possible contingencies to lay before your Excel-iency, for your private consideration, my gen-eral views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause must never abandoned: it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure, and blood. If secession is succesaful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake our settle purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring, an supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should te regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war, all private property and unarmed persons should be garchy. The Archbishop, accordingly, failed strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of of securing the objects of his mission. He found military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes, all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibit-ed, and offensive demeanor by the military toward ed, and offensive demeanor by the military toward the citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military governments of the constitution of the constit

ment should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere

with the relations of servitude, either by support-

ing or impairing the authority of the mas

in some localities, and breaking it up, in others. brought the order, was sorrowfully but firmly Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, that their struggle was for free institutions gainst despotism; had they avowed their determination to enforce the Constitution by "securing the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity"-permitting "no man to be deprived of liberty without due process of law"-and assuring to "every state in this Union a Republican form of Government," they could have lost nothing with Maryland, the expediency of such a measure i "those in high places," and would have awed only a question of time. A system of policy thus them into, at least, a quiet, matter-of-fact, silent neutrality, by arraying the masses of the common people in our favor. True Testimony .- A correspondent of

> "It must not, in all fairness, be forgotten, that whatever doctrines have here been held respectradical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapid ng state rights were not only in themselves exas your Union, with such a history, but had been promulgated by men of undoubted eminence among your own statesmen. What is yet more to the purpose is, that whatever doctrines have here been held in favor of the South and Southern action has first been learned from Unionists, nay, Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political in some cases, from Northern statesman; structure which they support would soon cease to moreover, the apathy of the North itself for months after the disruption was resolved upon, prepared our nation to look upon the question of union or separation as a very fairly debatable

Yes! This concession of the "State Right recting the military forces of the nation to the doctrines of the slaveholders by "Northern accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. Statesman" and "Unionists" has been a prime cause of our difficulties, both in England and in me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordi this country: And that doctrine is identical nate served superior. I may be on the brink of with or inseparable from the exposition of the Constitution which denies the right of the National Government to protect from enslavement. all the people of America.-The "State Right" If anything were wanting to justify the predoctrine is an invention of the slaveholders, for the sole object of shielding slavery from National action under the Constitution. Not only 'in some cases" but in all cases, have Northern cuniary shrewdness, thrift, forecast, calculation, never intended to do so, in any manner that Statesmen made this concession, except in the accomplishment, the slaves are by no means so could seriously hazard the supremacy of the oli-

LENITY TO REBELS.

The American King's Speech and the meck one are out. The last consists to a great extent of of slaves ?-Of the "poor white trash," proud, put down "with an iron hand" any movement for complaints against the English for their injustice. lazy, and ignorant, we need say nothing .- Ad- the liberation of slaves. This explains his pro- The impudence of assuming that any justice was owing them, but that of pit and gallows !

All nations have an interest in seeing the rebels Suppose all the whites, rich, poor, learned, and it will be remembered, claimed that McClellan human kind. Garroters would not make much of for each class equal portions of land, equally higher command. Another reason might have ence to what they have done and would do here-

ces, have less shrewdness, sharpness, and indus- get a living by its own skill, labor, forecast, no doubt, he has done. In the light of this letter, in such a case as the present, there are ways of try, in piling up the solid eatables and wearables | contrivance, and economy, without any outside | the mystery of his lying idle, all winter, before evading collision with the softened feelings of the than their less intellectual and educated breth. help.-Which class, candid reader, do you really an inferior force, at Manassas, and then permit age. The excepted from the amnesty are setting ren. Our present inquiry has relation, solely, to think, would best take care of itself, the whites ting it to remove without molestation, is easily un their death song. They clearly think they the physical and mental capabilities, aspirations of the South, or the blacks of the South? Make explained. So is the "strategy" of his digging in are gone men. The inferiors they led, like the and habits, that give promise of providing the necessary food, raiment, shelter, conveniences liberate decision test all plans for the resusitating to Richmond, till forced to an engagement by and comforts of life. If the "freedmen" or free tion of the South. Decide impartially and hon- the enemy, then meeting them with less than to pipe out, "But we shown't." I will be as in the colored people, are not behind other people in estly whether it be the blacks of the South or half his force, then retreating, burning his stores, celebrated paredy on Virgil's storm; where on men. Whoever else may have acquired the hab- most need to have an establishment of govern- of slavery, though not, as he acknowledges, not 1]. Be soft-hearted and give every men a States to the Union. "coming within the scope of his official duties" chance. This is written on Christmas Day, and We publish this as it comes to us; neither | Arago, yesterday. Gen. Gillmore has remove liberated freedman assuredly has not. The suspicion of such a habit should sooner rest upon made up on the subject. We have no hesitancy place since our last accounts. The rebels continued to procure density in the first procure of the procure of s neglect to follow up the battle of Antierus by the terms as far as possible, for any that will crossed the Potomac, and his dogged refusal topur- expect to be so accommedated, contrive an opencipal authorities, the Federal authorities should ber elections. The letter in short, gives us an authorities, the Federal authorities should ber elections. The letter in short, gives us an authorities, the Federal authorities should be relections. thentic clue to his entire course, and also to the be considered as all hanged as they ought to be. repeated attempts of such journals as the New It will do for a warning against future rebellions York Herald, to get up a furor in favor of his as. for slavery, as well as if they had been done to

> him out as the Democratic candidate for the gaol-yard. Presidency. Those dangers, thank God, are In England, too, the national character will, by now, we trust, passed; but the deliverance degrees, recover its tone. No saint's days will be should be held in perpetual and grateful remembers for the martyrs of the cart-whip. They who have lost the price of tons of human flesh by supporting their hellish cause, will go uncomforted The reign of McClellan over the Executive at Washington, and over the conduct of the war Instead of Rachel weeping for her children,it will is to be reckoned among the things that have be the slave-breeder weeping for his own flesh and blood for which he is denied a market. The English classes will come to the knowledge of the escape they have had. Whether they will be proud of being the only working population for The N. Y. Evangelist, in a notice of the late ever openly negotiated with their governors, will "The last time we saw him was just after his shall revive. Still less will they give way to sitreturn from Europe, where he had been sent by fat elevation, when they reflect on the small re-Mr. Seward, on a semi-official errand, to exert sistance which was offered in the aggregate, to the progress of this policy, and the dreamy half-conposition, as a dignitary of the Catholic Church, senting way in which the proposal of the foreignages abroad. He had a long interview with the ers was met. It probably was intended, for doing Erench Emperor and Empress. But in spite of something towards balancing the account for

suming the Dictatorship, and afterward bringing death with edge of penny cord and buried in the

THE BOOTLESS EMBASSY.

Its Instructive Lessons.

his influence in favor of the United States.

stroduced him, at once, to the highest person

untry. To our question, what friends we had

adding that our only hope, as a nation, was in

ourselves, in the vigor with which this war was

Here we have an attestation of several import-

1. Secretary Seward sent Archbishop Hughes

and upon whom he was expected to have an in

fluence. The position of the President and his

Secretary, in respect to slavery, was expected to

conciliate them, and propitiate their favor, in

3. In these seemingly reasonable expectation

the Secretary and, it may be presumed, the Pres

ident, were sadly disappointed. Gratified, as

'those in high places' must have been, with

their disclaimer of any intentions to disturb sla-

very, they could not forget the fact that the

struggle was between slaveholding and non-

slaveholding States, and that the war was com-

our war with the slaveholders.

to the non-slaveholding States.

Archbishop Hughes, says,

fought out, to the end."

all the attentions to him, personally, he came back with the conviction that the feeling of those in high places was intensely hostile to this pride, in days gone by. One other way there is of balancing, and that will be by showing more sense in time to come. abroad, he answerend with energy, 'None, none!' They will have time enough to think about it, and no lack of twitches, now and then, from their enemies to remind them where they are.

> T. PERRONET THOMPSON. Eliot Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E.) 25th December, 1863.

Europe on a mission in favor of the United States against the rebels. This, we know, was Frederick Douglass addressed a large directly on the heels of the President's Inaugural adience at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday and Message, and almost simultaneously with vening of last week, on the "Mission of the Mr. Seward's Circular to the Foreign Ministers War." We regret having received the anassuring, through them, the courts of Europe. connecement of the lecture, which was one of the that the results of the American struggle, which course delivered before the Woman's Loyal ever way it might turn, would not disturb the League, too late for insertion. Mr. Douglass oligarchal "institution" of Southern slavery. reviewed the recent events of our country's his 2. This mission of Archbishop Hughes was ory, enumerating our dangers and hopes. His to "those in high places"-the civil and ecclesiremarks were characterized by his usual vivaciastical aristocracy of Europe, with whom the ty and perspicuity. Archbishop was understood to be in sympathy,

> The Tribune Almanac for 1864, lik to predecessors, is, in addition to its astronomial ephemeris, adapted to our different merians-a valuable political, historical, and statistical text book, including a brief chronicle of the slaveholder's rebellion for the past year, list of members of Congress, Executive and Judicial has reached Richmond, where he had a grand Departments, abstracts of important Acts of public reception on the 7th. A narrative of his Congress, Election returns, Cost of the Govern- adventures in the North, is published in the ment, Wholesale Prices Current, European sta- Richmond papers. tistics, &c., &c. &c. As a convenient and cheap manual of reference, it is exceedingly valuable. well deserving patronage.

tension, security, and perpetuity of their oli The Maryland Legislature on Eman ipation .- The Maryland Assembly has passed "none! none!" who were not "intensely hostile" resolutions to the effect "That the true interests of Maryland demand that the policy of emanci-The lesson is an instructive one. It shows that a free people and a free government can exher borders. That the Legislature declares its that a fleet has recently gone southward. pect no sympathy from "these in high places" intention to submit to the people, at as early a under the monarchies and oligarchies of the Old day as practicable, a call for a Constitutional World; especially when engaged in a struggle Convention, so as to give them an opportunity to against the inroads and encroachments of despotcarry such a policy into effect, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to Had our President and Secretary understood use all honorable efforts to secure the passage their mission, and the interests of their constit- of a law by Congress whereby all loyal owners

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

The Military Situation .- No army movements of importance are reported. The health of the troops is said to be good. Numerous re-enlisted regiments are coming home to enjoy their promised furlough, while fresh recruits are joining the ranks. The bill for the extention of the payment of bounties to volunteers to the first of March has become a law and will doubtless greatly increase enlistment the Christian Advocate and Journal writing from if it does not altogether prevent the necessity for a draft. The Army of the Potomac is occasionally disturbed by rebel guerrillas who make a dash, capturing sometimes a few men and seedingly plausible, as applied to such a federation horses, and then making their escape. Our men usually return the compliment with similar results. Desertions from the rebel army are fre quent. A severe cavalry skirmish has recently occurred in East Tennessee, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. A dispatch from Chattanooga dated Jan. 12th gives a brief sum mary of the state of affairs in that part of the

country. We quote : "A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Straw berry Plains, on Sunday last. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss. Gen. Longstreet has been heavily re-enforced from the armies of Gens. Lee and Johnston. The reenforcements from Johnston's army are on the south side of the Holston River. Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge. Our picket lines front each other at Blair's cross roads, twenty miles northeast of Knoxville. Our repulse at Beau's Station was very trifling. Longstreet's position is splendid one, presenting a river and a mountain front. Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to es cape with most of his command. The Rebel army in our front has been largely increased by conscripts. Gen. Johnston maintains a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Gen. Grant making a complete circuit of this Departmen He reached Knoxvitle by way of Chattanoog The army here is in good condition. We have plenty to cat. The weather is fearfully cold, but there is little sickness."

A curious story .-- The rebels coming around. -The following appears in our city dailies:

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864. The Republican's Memphis correspondence says that two important propositions have recently been made by the Rebel authorities to the

Federal Government. The first is from a Quartermaster of the Rebel army at Hernando, acting by authority of Rich-mond officials. He has offered to sell to Gen. Hurlburt, or to the United States Government, pation of such an event. The Riehmond papers, is infamous and invites the active interference of all the cotton now remaining within a certain it will be remarked claimed that McCally human kind. Garagiers would not such a district yet outside of the Union lines. This Suppose all the whites, rich, poor, learned, and it will be rememored, clumed that incoreign affiances demanded for their rights and ment cotton, and greenbacks will be taken for liberties; and carroters are respectable, in referchase, and has recommended that the proposition

> who recently sent an authorized messenger to Washington, to propose to the Federal authoriout all cotton in that portion of the Rod River and Washita district within Robel control, the obicers excepted from the annesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the Rebel Army and go to Mexico. The Republican mays, editorially, of the cor-

rectness of this information: "We have no doubt of it, for it comes from sources likely to have the best means of information;" also, that this would involve the complete disbandment of the this, then they are not to be regarded as ineapable of taking care of themselves, like other training and habits, under the Slave System, ing the President on politics, and in the interest "Cest lui, ce a'est pas mei," [It was be, it was and Texas, and the hamselves, like other training and habits, under the Slave System, ing the President on politics, and in the interest "Cest lui, ce a'est pas mei," [It was be, it was and Texas, and the hamselves, like other training and habits, under the Slave System, ing the President on politics, and in the interest "Cest lui, ce a'est pas mei," [It was be, it was be, it was and Texas, and the hamselves, like other training and habits, under the Slave System, ing the President on politics, and in the interest "Cest lui, ce a'est pas mei," [It was be, it wa

the steamer Newbern that on the 11th the gun-hoat Iron Age was aground, at the entrance of naval expedition up Morrell's Inlet destroyed sue it afterwards, as ordered, which necessitated ing for a run. Wink with one eye or with both, boat Iron Age was aground, at the entrance of man of this country, to whose labor must be an honest living, it is the whites of the South, his removal. We see the secret of his popularity when a rebel leader is making his way towards. Wilmington harbor, and was under the fire of rebel schooner lying there, loaded with co with every sympathizer with the rebels—the What the blacks of the South need of the Gov- coupling of his name with those of Seymour and his English friends are waiting to receive him, and gone to her assistance. Richmond papers of cavalry from their lurking places on shore. Jeff. Davis, by the rioters in New York City, and luany a better man pays for his connexion with | the 13th report a U.S. steamer at Wilmington his Letter of sympathy with the anti-war copper- unsuccessful movements which had nothing of the blown up. It is feared that it is the gunboat no such adequate | rotection by state or muni- heads of Pennsylvania, before the recent Novem- felonious about them. The humanity of the age | Iron Age. The rebels also claim to have cap- out into Westmoreland. Northumberland and Another Chesapeake affair.- A schoo-

ner named the Eureka, sailing under rebel col-ors, arrived at Belize, Honduras, Jan. 9, with 122 bales of cotton, in charge of Thomas Hoge, supercargo; J. F. Brown, captain, and four other rsons. The former immediately sold the \$22,000 in bills on some English house. On the 14th, the Eureka was recognized as the Joseph Gerety, from Matamoras, and owned by an American firm-the men having shipped as pasengers for Havana, and, when off Campeachy Banks, risen upon the crew, forcibly sent them ashere, and seized the vessel. The supercargo and captain had provided themselves with regular papers, and the piracy was evidently concerted upon the Chesapeake plan. The pirate have escaped. The British authorities have of fered \$500 reward for the arrest of Hogg, Brown whose reduction to personal slavery foreigners and their accomplices, who are supposed to have depend on the extent to which manly feeling this city. The following is the notice issued by

the Colonial Secretary at Belize:
Five Hendred Dollars Reward,—Whereas ormation has been laid before the Police Magistrate that certain persons, named J. F. Brown, and Thomas, alias James Hogg, with four other ersons, whose names are unknown, have committed an act of piracy on the high seas, the to any person aiding in the capture, of the said parties, in such proportion as the Lieutenani air, slender person, of sharp features, with lig nair and blue eyes, rather above the middle si rears mustaches and whiskers, and an in on the chin. Brown is a short, square but sunburt, rough, sailor-looking person, suspects to be an Englishman by birth. By command of Thomas Graham, Acting-Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Belize, Dec. 16, 1863.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt from Pernambuco, arrived at Barbados previor to Dec. 19; communicated with the Unite She had destroyed 300 toos of coal belonging the Alabama, and had on board part of a carg I wool, which had been shipped by the Alabama, in an English vessel.

Rebel treasure on a captured Blockade Runner.—The United States Marshal at Boston, while searching the captured blockaderunner R. E. Lee, for gold, reported concealed in ner, discovered 10s packages of dry goods, val-ned at \$20,000. The packages were concealed behind a partition, supposed to divide her machinery from the hold.

Gen. Heintzeiman, by order of the Pres ident, has been placed in command of the Nor-thern Department, which will be composed of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with headquarters at Columbus, Olio.

John Morgan, the escaped rebel guerrilla

MONDAY, JAN. 18,

There are but few items to add to our list of war news, this morning. Richmond papers to the 15th, state that the

bombardment of Charleston continues. New Parrots had been opened on the city from Fort Gregg. The rebels report the number of vessels pation should be immediately inaugurated within at Hilton Head as very large. They also state

> A slight cavalry skirmish occurred on Thursday night, at Three Mill Station, near Bealton, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. Admiral Lee has officially reported the des-

truction of the new, first-class rebel steamer Dare. It was the vessel's first trip. Her captain, finding himself in peril of falling a prize to who have suffered a loss of their slaves shall be the blockaders, off Wilmington, ran her ashore, course. Had they certified the nations of Europe reimbursed." where she bilged and became a total wreck. The and oppressive, does not operate as

Dare is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington, since last July

A fight between part of Col. McCook's cavalry, and the 8th and 11th Texas regiments, at Mossy Creek, Tenn., occurred on the 12th. Fourteen of the rebels were killed, and forty-one ta-

ken prisoners Gen. Grant arrived at Louisville, from Knox. ville, on the lith. He made the journey with his staff, through Cumberland Gap, in the midst of snow, and with much difficulty. He selected that route for the purpose of studying the nature of the country, and the probabilities of supply.

ne Gen. Foster's army by that way. The U. S. Steamer Vanderbilt, arrived in por a Saturday night, after her long and unsuccession ful cruise in search of rebel privateers. She returns for repairs to her boilers and machinery, Her cruise had extended over a year, the vessel aving left Jan. 10, 1863.

Memphis papers contradict the stories of relael successes in Arkansas. They are pronounced altogether without foundation.

Our gallant soldiers are not, we regret to say ery hospitably treated by the Copperhead government rument of New York. Not only are our returned regiments not honored with any public reception, but a suitable resting place for the night can scarcely be found for them. The Park Barracks having been long neglected by the proper officials, have become very filthy and disagreeable. Recent investigations have created considerable feeling on the subject, and a reform is promised. A company of colored sol diers who arrived in the city Saturday night, too late to proceed to their rendezvous on Riker's Island, were refused admission either at the barracks, or the State Soldier's Home. They were finally accommodated at a station house. Such are some of the mean, little devices of disajpointed and ill-natured copperheads.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Capture of Gen. Vance.-A despatch from Gen, Grant, dated the 17th, states that the ebel Gen. Vance, together with several of his officers and men, and numerous horses, arms, and mmunition, have been captured by our force-

From the South.-We have another h stallment of rebel papers, coming down to 11. 15th. A bill is in Congress to repeal the act and horizing partizan rangers (guerrillas), the South having got enough of robbery and murder. Some genius has got a "Bird of Art," or flying nachine, with which he proposes to critise also above common range, and drop shells into Yan-kee camps and ships. He is begging in vain for money to start the bird. One paper learns that white officer and two negro soldiers of Gen have been taken, and will be bung on the spe where Gen. Wilde strung up a guerrilla murde novements on the Lover Potomac. An order izations in which they prefer to enlist. I) rebels are nervous about Wilmington, and brain will get up some campaign that will them trouble. "If Wilmington is taken |

Successful Union raid .- A large part of Union troops, cavalry and infantry, under Goneral Marson, lately made a raid from Point Lock Richmond counties, Virginia, destroying large quantities of grain, pork, and bacon, some tanberies, with all their hides and other stock; burning a bridge at Farnham's creek, and taking mules, cattle, and sleep. The dotilla rendered them much assistance at some points.

Skirmish in Fiorida .-- A skirmish o curred, near St. Augustine, on the 20th just, between a detachment of the Tenth Connecticut choppers and a squadron of rebel cavalry wattempted to seize the teams. The enemy water the Tenth were killed, and Lieut. Brown, the ficer commanding the detachment, was so ba-wounded that he afterward died.

CONGRESS.

Among the interesting discussions in Congress, during the past week, was that concerning proposed

Amendments of the Enrolment Act. The committee on Military Affairs reconmended the following amendment.

And be it further enacted. That so much of the And be a further contact, and calling out act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." the national forces, and for other purposes, approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, as an orizes the discharge of persons drafted into the service of the United States under the authority of that act upon the payment of a sum of money not exceeding \$300, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

In the SENATE, MR. SUMNER proposed to strike out this, and insert, in lieu thereof, the following. That in addition to the substitute furnished by drafted person, or where no substitute is fa pished, then, in addition to the sum fixed by the Secretary of War for the procuration of a subtute, every such drafted person shall, before bis discharge from the draft, be held to contribute a certain proportion in the nature of a tithe of his annual gains, profits, or income, whether derived from any kind of property, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, or employment whatever, according to the following rates, to wit: on all income over \$600, and not over \$2,000, ten twenty per cent.; and on all income over \$5,000, thirty per cent.; and it shall be the duty of every such person seeking to be discharged to make re turn, either by himself or his guardian to the provost marshal of his district of the amount his income, according to the requirements of the act to provide internal revenue of July 1, 186. and so much of the act for enrolling and calls out the national forces, and for other purpose approved March 3, 1863, as is inconsistent w is section, be, and the same is hereby, repealed And be it further enacted, That the contributions thus made shall be employed by the Section tary of War, in his discretion, to promote enlist ments or for the benefit of enlisted men There seemed to be no indications that the

Senate would adopt the amendment proposed by the committee, yet Mr. SCMNER's proposed substitute encountered strenuous opposition. Mr. Shee MAN said :

The amendment of the Senator from Massachu setts proposes to establish a new income tax, to be imposed only upon those who are drafted. In this view of the subject, it is an unjust and unequal tax, which makes the burden of the drafted more severe than before. If the Senator desires to impose an income tax for the purpose of rais ing a special fund to hire substitutes, that tax ought to be imposed not only upon the man who

There is still another objection. This income tax can only operate upon the young, active healthy men who are subject to military duty. It does not operate upon the old men who are wealthy, who are free from military duty, and who ought to pay the largest tax. The most active, the most industrious, and the most valuable of our citizens who will have to perform military duty, are alone subject to this increased income tax, while the old, the wealthy, who ought to pay the largest taxes, would not be called upon to pay, at all. It seems to me that a very title nination will show that this tax is unequal

is drafted, but upon all wealthy citizens.

tax equally, and I think will prevent the due execution of this law. It will raise the price of substitutes very much, and that, is another argument against it. To prevent that was one of the very purposes for which the \$300 commutation clause

was put in the law.

If this clause be added now, what will be the effect? If the rich man is drafted, he will not pay this additional commutation money, but he will go into the market and hire a substitute. Mr. Sunnen The Senator will excuse me. I have provided for that precise case. The rich man is to supply his substitute and also a ratable

CO. tribution of his income.

Mr. Shermann. That makes it still worse. A man who has arrived at the age of fifty years, who has accomplated a large fertune, who is able to pay an increase tax, and who would do it cheerfully, is execute by the operation of this amend-ment from at tanden, not only of physical sertive, adventurous man, who has arrived at the age of thirty-five, who may by his industry have accumulated a safa jent sum to realize an income of over six bandred dollars, would be subject not only to be called upon to render physical service but to pay in addition a large income tax--an in-come tax such as was never enforced in the history of this word I believe in some cases, if I remember the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, it is as high as thirty per cent. I would ask the Senator if in all his reading -and we all know that he is a gentleman of great acquirements he ever read of an income tax of thirty per cent. I think there is no ease of it in A take is considered a very large in After e-m-iderable discussion by Mr. Collamer,

Mr. Wilson and others, the Presiding Officer inquired-

Is the Senate ready for the question on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massa-

Mr SIMNER. I should like to recall the attention of the Senate to that amendment. The Senator from Ohio, not contenting binself with opposing that amendment, introduced other and ex-traneous matter which has been under discussion d the offeet of which has been to divert attention from the original proposition. But if I can have the autention of the Senator from Ohio

commutation money which the rest was sanctioned by the Schorreno. Sing in the argument of the Neither the one nor the Finance. Senator to to

example? But is the tax excebitant? I will all become over \$. 10 and not over \$2,000,

none had over \$2,000 and not over \$5.0

S. mator complains of the thirty per ions correspondence has taken place between the first per cent on an income over process a person with an income over in the desired. I put it to the Senator what sum would be too great for him commutation of his exemption from the commutation of his exemption from the commutation of his exemption from the communicated of the first pournal, Let France, the following captures to the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the correspondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the following captures to the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place between President Davis and the Paper in the Paper in the Carrespondence has taken place and the Paper in the

YEAS — Messrs, Dixon, Doollitle, Grimes, Harding, Harian, Howard, Line of Kansas, Pom-croy, Ramsey, Summer, Trambull, Wade, Wil-kinson, and Wilson—15, NAYS—Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Buckalew,

Several days afterwards, the subject being again under discussion, Mr. Sunner renewe?

formerly, and not \$500, as some had propose I, While the enrolment act was under discussion. some attention was paid to the

Enlistment of Colored Soldiers-Mr.

Wilson, in answer to an inquiry of the Chairman of the Military Committee, said, I understand that we have fifty thousand colored troops endisted. It may be that we have increased that number considerably within the last two or three weeks; but it was understood about the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand that the same desires of peace and transport that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are, that we had about fifty thousand the time of the meeting of Congress, some four weeks are. and men. We are increasing them now, at a more rapid rate than at any other period, for the teason that we can reach them better. We have for the last two or three weeks been doing well in Maryland. We are doing well in Eastern Virginia. General Butler told me the other day, that since he had anteged by the same time, to make the other peoples of America and their rulers, reflecting seriously how terrible is civil war, and what calamities it engenders, listen to the incritation. that since he had entered his department, he had raised about three thousand. We are doing to do there. We are raising colored men in Tennessee and in some other parts of the country. The Government has not pressed this mattry. The Government has not pressed this matter of raising black troops with so much vigor as some of us think it ought to have been done; but there has been great difficulty in reaching these people. They have been moved away, and these people. They have been moved away, and the solution of the country shall be uphend by force of arms, if necessary, at any sacrifice. Meantine the Danish troops had evacuated Holtstein, including the six villages north of the Elder, which are geographically, part of Schleswig.

They have been moved away, and the great evils which afflict them. We, at the same time, beseech the God of Mercy and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of its grace, and attach you to us by a perfect triendship. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 3d of December, 1863, and they force of arms, if necessary, at any sacrifice. Meantine the Danish troops had evacuated Holtstein would render that one more perfect Tea than either der, which are geographically, part of Schleswig.

They have been moved away, and at the property of the country shall be uphend by force of arms, if necessary, at any sacrifice. Meantine the Danish troops had evacuated Holtstein would render that one more perfect Tea than either der, which are geographically, part of Schleswig. sible. They have now found their way in, and we are enlisting them. I think that as our armies advance we shall raise many more of them; and I am sure that the policy of the Government now being fixed, and the public sentiment

From the Menublis Builetin. emanding it, every effort will be made to enlist or, sir, if there be anything in the prosecution of this war that the people are in favor of, it is the raising of black troops to fight the battles of our country. Everybody now demands it. I do not believe that there are five thousand men in New Eogland, to-day, or posed to it, I do not know of anybody.

list elsewhere.

Mr. Wilson replied that he had heard the same complaint. He believed such authority

Mr. Jouysox inquired whether it had not been sanctioned by the War Department?

vertheless done. The Covernment had ented slaves in Maryland and Kentucky. He cured those objects in so great a degree as the gents were showing renewed activity. The Na-Mr. Brown, of Missouri, inquired: "By what ward for any sacrifice, however great. ves as to called minors.

utherity the War Department pays the master I the slave, where he is enlisted?" Mr. Wilson, could not tell, unless they used

e money received from drafted persons, for the

Mr. BROWN. If not, on what authority is

lave? I desire information, on this question.
Mr. SHERMAN. The law gives to the Secretry of War the power to procure substitutes, and I suppose he can pay the money to any person, black or white, procuring the substitute. If the master's consent is necessary by the local law, he an pay it to the master, so that he procures a sub-titute. There is no legal difficulty in the way. Mr Johnston of Maryland, went into an elal-

orate and intricate statement, maintaining that lion of slaves, which they relied upon to furnish stitution, yet, so far as taxes are concerned, they are nevertheless, "property." He offirmed that without their own. He protested against this

Slavery and Emancipation.-Ma Souen submitted the following, which was agreed to. Resulted. That a select committee of seven be

even s to me -1 do not know the above Resolutions, were Messrs. Summer, to him, at least that his argued Howard, Carlile, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Brown,

Arrest of Soldiers in Missouri.-Ma. stion on the ground in the Wilkinson effered a Resolution of inquiry, which was agreed to, concerning the arrest of soldiers in Missouri, for having rescued fugitive slaves, sumed under a constitution, forever preciuding who had been seized by their masters, within our its re establishment. atted to contribute their strength, who had been seized by their masters, within our cir lives to the defense of the Re-B. GRATZ BROWN of Missouri added that the ar-

gold, which was referred to the Committee on

a ria, because neither | Excess of Colored men .- On motion of when diven for the pur- Mr. Anthony of R. I. it was

Resolved. That the Committee on Military Afgape and distinctly on one
apply and distinctly on one
pulliang, if possible, this
bear, as far rs we can

Unlistment of Slaves on Rebel Territory. following Resolution was adopted.

Eurean of Emancipation.-Mr. EL-

the dealt, carrying with it, as that drift does, ex-posure to death, disease, wounds, with the abso-late employment of his time during the period of one, two, or three years, according to the dura-tion of the draft? Is thirty per cent on an in-core above \$5,000 a year too much for such a person to pay? Is it exorbitant? Is that the estimate which the Senator pats upon such an exposure? He requires \$300 from the poor man who has no income; but he thicks it exerbitant to require thirty per cost, on the income of a man whose income is over \$5,600. Sir, I do not thisk personally, and in the name of the Confederate that, even as I have it here in this proposition, there is equality. If any objection can be brought against this proposition, it is that it is too lenient; that if does not go far enough. war; that we have ever addressed prayers to Heaven for that issue which your Holiness now the corresponding over \$1,000, and not over \$2,000, and not over 5,000, ten per cent; and on all incomes over \$2,000, and not over 5,000, twenty per cent.

This was voted down, 25 to 15, as follows: peace under the protection of our own institutions, and under our laws, which not only insure to every one the enjoyment of his temporal rights, but also the free exercise of his religion. I pray your Holiness to accept, on the part of myself and the people of the Confederate States, our sin-Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Colkamer, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Powell, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyek, Van Winkle, and Willey—25.

Illustrious and Honorable President, salutations -We have just received, with all suitable welcome, the persons sent by you to place in our hands your letter, dated 234 of September last. again rejected, by nearly the same vote, 28 to 16.

Up to Friday last, the entire subject had not when we learned, from these persons and the letbeen disposed of though the price of commuta-tion had been fixed at \$100, instead of \$5.00 as to our venerable brothers John, Archbishop of New York and John, Archbishop of New Orleans dated the 18th of October last year, and in which we have, with all our strength, excited and exhorted these venerable brothers that in their episcopal piety and solicitude they should endeaver, with the most ardent zeal, and in our name, to bring about the end of the fatal civil war which has mated with the same desires of peace and tran-quility which we have in our letters inculcated

More Southern Unionism. Enthusiastic meeting at Little Rock, Ark. Hearty union

the Rock, was called to the chair.

Loud calls were made for A.A.C. Rogers of Pine Bluff, to address the a eeting, whereupon Frederick may rely on his sympathy. He has

its efforts to crush the rebellion. At the close of Mr. Roger's speech Col. Fish-back of Fort Smith was called out and addressed back of Fort Smith was called out and back of Fort Smith was called out and back of Fort Smith was called out and back of Fort Smith was called back of Fort Smith was call the meeting, vindicating the policy of the Gov-ernment in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and

Whereas, it is the duty of every patriot and philanthropist to sustain that form of Government, which secures to the masses of the people the greatest prosperity and happiness; and intervention in Mexico and China, and commendatory of the scheme for a Peace Congress.

Russia had imposed on Poland a fresh contribution of six mittions of roubles, of which two Mr. Wuses did not know certainly. It was the greatest prosperity and happiness; and Whereas, No Government now existing has se- and a half millions fell on Warsaw. The insur-

eld that there was as good a right to enlist Government of these United States :

Resolved, That its unity and perpetuity are

Whereas, A portion of the States constituent parts of the Federal Union, in the height of prosperity, enjoying equal privileges with each and every other State, inaugurated a Rebellion, seezed properties belonging to the Government, Massachusetts whether there is any law that respected the ownership of the naster in the slave?

Mr. WILSON. No law of the Federal Government.

Mr. BROWN. 15

Mr. BROWN. If not, on what authority is a amount paid to the master, rather than to the serving its existence, to put down these armed insurants by force a large integration on this way. as would aid in accomplishing that end most speedily, with the least possible shedding of

> Whereas. The Rebellion inaugurated became formidable, the necessity arose for according the insurgents the rights of belligerents, and the struggle of the Government for existence became doubtful ; and

Whereas, The insurgents possessed four milalthough slaves are termed "persons" in the Con-subsistence and materials of war; therefore, Resolved, That the President of the United States, being Commander-in-Chief of her primies, and the executive officer of the nation, was jusin his state, slaves were impressed into the army. tifled in issuing a proclamation of emancipation, not only without the consent of their masters, but by which those slaves were made free, and will be sustained by every loyal citizen, it being a and wounded.

measure made necessary by the exigencies of Previous to the

Whereas, By the issuing of such proclamation, the President made the Government a party to a contract with those freedmen, therefore Resolved, That the Government, to assain its ppointed by the Chair to take into consideration dignity and honor, as an enlightened Caristian

of its powers to accomplish that end, has abolshed slavery in the State of Artamas ; and

dicial to the best interests of a majority of the citizens of this State.

Resolved, That the State Government be re-

Resolved. That we have the utmost confidence in Major-Gen Steele, as a faithful, gallant soldier, B. Grantz Brown of Missouri added that the arrest was sanctioned by Gen Schotter.

Sale of Gold.—Mr. Lane of Kansas, by leave, introduced a bill to regulate the sale of tion by Federal troops.

Dr. Meador, editor of The National Democrat

then come forward and read to the meeting a series of resolutions, and advocated their adop-tion in a brief speech. Pending a motion to the resolutions introduced by Dr. Meador

would-be Confederate States of America; and we cordially indorse and will carnestly support In the BOUSE, on motion of Ms. Brocotall, the the measures of the Government to all in the accomplishment of this object.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Arkansas,

to following Resolution was adopted.

It is hereby declared to be the sense of this proposition on the ground, the complained that it was an included as a short of persons claimed as slaves in the reliable moment, conforming the asset of the whether in all the stream of a tax of the reliable moment of persons claimed as slaves in the reliable moment of the formular of the conganic act of our State to the demands of the content of the sense of this stream of a tax of the reliable moment, conform the organic act of our State to the demands of loyality and the proclaimed policy of the Government, and put it out of the power of any man to our states of a tax of the reliable moment, and put it out of the power of any man to our shades in Arkansas for all times to come.

Pending the motion to adopt Col. Caldwell's substitute, a motion was made and carried that none but citizens of Arkansas he allowed to vote among them the clite of the capital. Suddenly a

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Grow

John Kuskwood, President.

The N. Y. State Legislature has passed The N. Y. State Legislature has passed resolutions for such an amendment to the Consti with small armies. The Dominicans light with tution as shall secure to the soldiers in the field great bravery, and at times gain substantial adthe right to vote. Three cheers for the N. Y Legislature!

in Dr. Spring's Church.-A throng of people gathered in front of the Brick Church in Fifth wenue (Rev. Gardiner Spring's) on Sunday eventheir machetes, and the Spaniards their bayon-their machetes, and the Spaniards their bayon-tes. The result, as stated by the Dominicans, was that upwards of one hundred and fifty Spaniards slaves, children from the schools of New-Orleans; also a colored man whose forehead is branded with his late owner's name; also certain instruments of torture used to enforce labor. By order of the trustees the house was not opened. The exhibition, however, the idea of which so shocked the trustees aforesaid, took place at Prof. Mattison's Church, in Forty-first street. There was a large attendance, and the exercises were interesting. The persons having the matter SAVE YOUR MONEY! in charge say that they called on Dr. Spring on Friday evening, when he readily gave his consent to having the church opened. Whether anything was said about exhibiting the manacles, &c., was not remembered. Late on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Leigh received a note from the trustees, stating that the "exhibition" advertised for Sabbath even ing would not take place.

**** FOREIGN. -

Europe .-- The City of London, Scotia, Hibernia, and Columbia have arrived. European

and officials, at Sheerness, who assisted and connived at the escape of the Rappahamock, and all against whom the offence has been proved have been required to resign.

It is semi-officially announced that Archduke Maximillian will soon visit Paris, and from there sail with requisite re-enforcements for Mexico, where he expects to arrive before the end of March. Capitalists are said to overwhelm him.

TEAS—Nothing is more difficult to keep a regular line of their Tea—as any layer will say. There are

but had been incorporated with Holstein. An interesting reply has been elicited from the Emperor of the French, by a letter in which Prince Frederick, of Austenburg, "having taken posses-sion of the Government of the Duchies of Schles-From the Memphis Builetia, Jan. 1.

In pursuance of public notice, the citizens of Arkansas assembled at the circus pavillion in Little Rock, on the evening of Dec. 24, 1863, to give expression to their views on the existing rebellion. On motion, Dr. John Kirkwood, of Little Rock, was called to the chair. ports itself on the independence and the nationality of a people," and that, consequently, Prince Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, inquired concerning the report that the military authorities in Washington, do not permit colored freedmen, who come into the District, to go out of it to enof London, and as their meeting alone can solve the Schleswig-Holstein question, he regrets for

refused to take part in a European Congress.

The Emperor Napoleon's reply to the New Year's congratulations of the foreign envoys to had been assumed in this District, but it is unlawful authority, and ought to be abandoned immediately. Mr. Clark inquired "By whom it had been assumed?" Mr. Wilson said "By the Military, or rather, by the City authorities."

The Emperor Napoleon's reply to the New Year's congratulations of the foreign envoys to his court, in this year is pacific as any one could have expected it to be. The French Legislature on the 4th inst., presented an address to the Emperor, pacific in its tone regarding Russia and Poland, hopeful of beneficial results from French

every order emanating from it in order that the detested yoke of German domination may be shaken off. Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. It is confirmed that England has protested

against the Federal occupation of Schleswig.

Telegrams anticipating the advices brought by he Calcutta and Chica mail merely state that, in New Zealand, "the war is proceeding," and that "the natives are said to be evacuating their strong-hold." From Japan we have the announcement that the Prince of Satsuma, whem the destruction of Kagosima has brought to his senses, has ffered to pay an indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson, to erect a monument to his mem ry, and "otherwise to atone for his death." According to other accounts, however, the Tycoon had agreed to expel all the foreigners from

Mexico -- More fighting .- President Juarez

taking a hopeful view. SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864. Dates have been received from the City of Mexico to the 22d of December, and San Luis Potosi and Morelia to December 18. On the 17th, Gen. Uraga with 5,000 Mexicans

attacked the French army intrenched at Morelia and was repulsed with the loss of 2,000 killed Previous to this disaster, Uraga had inflicted

that purpose.

Doblado before evacuating Guanajuato, de-

blado then, and give battle to the pursuers.

On the 6th, the Mexican traitor Tobar, with We ask those who have been using East India Coffee to test ours, and through comparison determine it this test or; and if so, to give us a proper verdict. prisoners and 800 horses, and a large amount of arms and ammunition, were captured by Rajos. The impression prevailed at Mexico, that Maximilian would be induced to abandon the throne, and some Spanish prince would be substituted for a time, on the condition that France

and Spain upheld the new Government.

It was reported that Juarez contemplated me ring the seat of Government from San Luis to Monterey, because of that place being scar the

A letter from President Juarez, dated San Luis, Dec. 8, received in this city, presents a hopeful view of the situation. He seems confident of eventually driving the French from Mexico His pregramme is to divide their forces, and worry them with a system of guerrilla warfare, until pcace is restored in the United States, when he believes they will fear our intervention. Central and South America .- Terri

ble conflagration in Chili. The war between Equator and New Grenada.—The Ariel and Illinors from Aspinwall, have arrived at this port. Among their news is the account of a horrible conflagration at Santiago, Chili. On the 8lh ultime, it being the last day of the celebration of Immaculate Conception, the Church of the Company of Jesus was filled to everflowing, mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the edifice and to participate in the closing exercises. The church was heavily lang with drapery and lighted with 20,000 lamps. Execute of Engaging 120.—Mr. Lables a barden upon the rich and the aborden upon the rich and the many other nations have not undergood a barden upon the rich and the many other nations have not undergood a barden upon the rich and the many other nations have not undergood a barden upon the rich and the many other nations have not undergood as a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent? I will be a reason where we should not set the Bar is the tax excellent of the meeting.

Therefore the meeting.

Therefore the meeting.

Therefore the meeting.

Therefore the meeting caused the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of the pavillent of the large ring in the center of t The new Government of San Salvador is trying

to make itself popular by distributing money among the poorer classes. An election was to of Pine Bluft.

On motion, it was unanimously adopted directing the Provident to send a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to The Memphis Bulletin for publication.

The meeting was more largely attended than any similar meeting of the kind, ever held in the State, fully one-fourth of the counties being represented.

West Indies .- Dates from St. Domingo to December 26, have been received. The accounts are contradictory. Severe battles have been and per month. On the 20th ult., a sanguinary An Anti-Slavery meeting NOT held battle was fought at Puerta Plata. The Spar jards were at first victorious, but a re-enforce ment of Dominicans came up, when a fierce hand to-hand battle ensued, the Dominicans using their machetes, and the Spaniards their bayon-

Advertisements.

P. P. CO.'S COLUMN.

The PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY ask the

attention of the reader to the contents of this column, with the assurance that such attention will be repaid. state, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The object of this organization is to bring the pro-

ducer, importer, manufacturer, and consumer into the nearest practical relation to each other—by saving as many go between profits as possible, and to render

To parties including to the weight of the pound packages of "P. P. Co.'s Perfect Tea" will be sent by express free of charge.

To parties including to us \$9, a 60-pound box of mary go between profits as possible, and to render those which are necessary as light as a safe businessconduct will permit,
In accomplishing this the more completely, we adopt as a primary rule—"NOT TO ACCEPT AND NEVER TO

rant an incorporation, as set forth above, in 1863.

We trademark all our goods, and fix upon them a retail price, in the city of New York—to which freight only should be added, in any part of the Union, be-

March. Capitalists are said to overwhelm him line of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are with offers of money, on the simple guaranty of so many different varieties, each differing from all the cagenders, listen to the inspirations of a calmer spirit, and adopt resolutely the part of peace. As for us, we shall not cease to offer up the most fervent prayers to God Almighty that He may pour out upon all the peoples of America the spirit of peace and charity, and that He will stop the great evils which afflier them. We, at the same time, beseech the God of Mercy and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of I is grace, and

> complish it, a perfect first-class Tea, and style it, "P. P. Co.'S PERFECT TEA."
>
> It is put up in 1-pound boxes—36 boxes in a case.
>
> Its price is \$1 40 per pound. There is no humbug about this; it is really a first-class Tea, and parties wishing first-class Tea can depend upon this.

> COFFEES. In Coffees, we aim at rigid economy on the one hand, and the highest excellence on the other.
>
> We manufacture and sell at 15 cents a pound, one article styled "P. P. CO'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular. Of it, the late eminent and lamented American Chemist, Professor Chilton, made a personal and crit-ical examination, and about the result was pleased to

say: Office of the Laboratory of James R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince st., New York, Feb. 20, 1863. We have made a chemical and microscopic examination for the People's Provision Co., of an article styled P. P. Co.'s EAST INDIA COFFEE. The result of our investigation proves it to be free from objectionable or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of roasted JAVA COFFEE with Dandelion and other sub-stances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy, JAS. R. CHILTON & Co., and much superior, in this

Among those who speak of it, Mrs. Cate, No. 48 . 23" MME, DEMOREST'S NEW AND IMPROV-Among those was speak at Carroll st., Brooklyn, sa. s:

"Owing to acidity of the stomach I can use no other awarded the First Premium by the American Institute."

"Owing to acidity of the stomach I can use no other awarded the First Premium by the American Institute. Coming to acidity of the stomach I can use no other Russia had imposed on Poland a fresh contribution of six millions of roubles, of which two and a half millions fell on warsaw. The insurgents were showing renewed activity. The National Government had issued a decree dividing all the forces into four commands.

Kossuth's proclamation to the people of Hongary, before given by telegraph, is published in full. It decrees a new General Committee, and lightly the stomach I can use no other Coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried various other East India Coffees, such as Kent's, &c., for which about S cents a pound more is asked, and reality think P. P. Co.'s not only superior to them all, but preferable to pure Coffee at the same price.

Kossuth's proclamation to the people of Hongary, before given by telegraph, is published in diligently labor to introduce it to my friends every where.''

Lamber that the Hungarians will promptly execute

"Owing to acidity of the stomach I can use no other Coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried various the First Premium by the American Institute. The improved Machine will sew with great rapidity on all kinds of material. Sews with a common needle and at liable to get out of order.

ME. DEMOREST'S TRANSPARENT ANALINE LIQUID COLORS Fore Coloring Cartes de Visitg and Engravisos. Eight Colors in a Box, with directions for use, and full instructions.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail to 4 paid our receipt of the price.

"I use P. P. Co's East India Coffee. I had been "Tuse P. P. Co.'s raist mana Conce. I had been using Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any other—even to pure Coffee."

C. P. MOULTON, esq., Yonkers, New York, says:
"After six months' trial, I pronounce the Coffee en-

tirely satisfactory."
Thos. Spear, C. Cadnus, and T. Cadnus, of Bloomfield N. J., unite in a letter saying:

"We, after a full trial, can recommend the Coffeeit is entirely sati-factory to us."

The following parties of known and high respecta-

The following parties of known and high respectability in their several localities, who constantly use this Coffee, allow us to refer to them:

C. B. Smith, Newark; S. P. York, Rahway, N. J.; Isaac Ferguson, Middle Village, L. I.; John B. King, North 2d st., Brook yn; Peter Tider, jr., Sing Sing, North 2d st., Brooklyn; Feter Titler, Jr., Sing Sing, N. Y.; Robert Larter, esq., Publisher, South Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Fitz Archery, Claffon, S. I.; J. H. Reibert, No. 127 Hudson-av., Brooklyn; T. D. Bunce, No. 41 2d-st., Hoboken; John C. Shardlaw, No. 322 Clinton av., Brooklyn; J. S. Leonard, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Win, Dann, Karmart N. J.; Robert S. Bensell, No. 308 Dann, Keyport, N. J.; Robert S. Bensell, No. 398 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; H. Kilmer, No. 223 Garden-st., Hoboken; A. Phineas Peck, N. 92 W. Hoboken; A Phineas Peck, No. 92 Warren-st, N. Y.; Charles H. Styles, No. 65 W. 29th-st,; George C. Weed, No. 198 W. 26th-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 210 Washington-st., N. Y.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing; W. C. Tubbs, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. B. Hunter, No. 179 Henry-st., N. Y.; Charles Chapman, esq., West-

port, Conn.

Space forbids the use of more names. See our mammoth advertisement in this paper, where we shall Previous to this disaster, Uraga had inflicted considerable loss on the French, by capturing their supplies. He proposed to continue a guerrilla wariare, and was gathering re-enforcements for This Coffee, in its price and quality, demonstrates

more clearly than any other article, the real credit due our enterprise—because we, by raising our own Dan appointed by the Chair to take into consideration all propositions and papers concerning slavery and the treatment of freedmen; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Committee subsequently appointed, under the above Resolutions, were Messrs. Sumner, of its powers to accomplish that end, has abole of the above Resolutions, were Messrs. Sumner, of its powers to accomplish that end, has abole of the contraction of the legitimate exercise.

Doblado before exacting Guanquato, destroyed the acqueduct water reservoirs, and all the works belonging to the different mines, agrifuga a control over the retailer, by a limitation of the country a barren waste. He retreated to wards Zacatecas pursued by a division of the French army. Ortega was expected to join Dole in the price, we actually formish it at more and before exacting Guanquato, destroyed the acqueduct water reservoirs, and all the works belonging to the different mines, agrifuga a control over the retailer, by a limitation of the country a barren waste. He retreated to wards Zacatecas pursued by a division of the French army. Ortega was expected to join Dole in the price, we actually formish it at more and better pure Coffee in it—more and better pure Coffee in the more and better pure and the works belonging to the works belonging to the works belonging to the different mines, agrifuga control over the retailer, by a limitation of the works belonging to the works belonging to the works belonging to the different mines, and growing crops, leaving the works belonging to the works in the price, we actually furnish it at Eight CENTS / POUND LESS than is asked for a similar article. We ask those who have been using East India Cof

LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE. LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE.

While on the score of economy and comparative excellence we feel warranted in saying that "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee is unequalied, we wis to in troduce another, which is, we verily believe, the sem of excellence in the Coffee line. The article is styled "Liebic's Essential Coffee," and for real merit and substantial excellence it is not only unsurpassed, bu unsurpassable, because, from its peculiar manufacture very objection that can be urged to ordinary coffevery objection that can be tirged to ordinary coffee, upon sanitary grounds, is entirely temoved. It yields every excellence of pure Coffee—of American Dandelion, and of Cocoa. Upon the score of economy, it is ahead of all competition. It is known that by the ordinary preparing of Coffee, by boiling, a great portion of the strength of the Coffee is lost; while we, by our seculiar manufacture, extract every particle of strength without any of the narcotic principle of the original Coffee, and one pound of this preparation will make as much liquid of a given strength as three pounds o

All that need be said of it, however, is said below. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO. We, the undersigned, from careful tests of Lieng's ESSENTIAL COFFEE (in personal use and scientific examination), cheerfully and cordially recommend the adoption of this Coffee as a standard and constant ber erage, believing it to be a much needed Handmark is

Health:

J. R. A. SMITH, M. D., Prof. of Surg Ty., N. Y. Med. College
35 Union regulars, N. Y.

H. LASSINO, J. D., 278 9th av., N. Y.

LEWIS P. Al DIRFH, M. D., 5 College Place, N. Y.

M. J. PALM, R. M. D., Proc. of The regentles, L. Shode st.

M. J. PALM R. M. D., Fron, of the apender, Le Shoes st Breolays, N. Y.

WM, Joy, P., M. D., 13) En t Breadman, N. Y.
AARDY MARKSOF, M. D., Led West and St. N. Y.
J. B. Ol Dolla, N. M. D., Prod. of Marcia M. Ling, Brildo, N. Y.
PHINLAS S. NORTH, M. D., Boston, Sacs.
C. F. Goll Lif, M. D., Prod. of Surgery, Anany, N. Y.
KARL RODI SLEBEN, Live, Pa.
L. M. HAMRINGTON, M. D. Prof. of Surgery Pean, College
Polyabellula, Ph.

Also the following from the Orthopetic Rospital, Altany: Occidence Rospital, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1863

A L. CONKLIN, No. 88 Fto 1 et.
SHEFFIELD & O., No. 60 Broad et.
HENRY HARMS, 80. 88 Washington et.
AHRENS & MAHINKEN, No. 255 washington et.
AKKLEY, TeREY, & Co., No. 268 washington et.
E. & O. WARD, Nos. 84 and 80 Vesey at
COOK, 84INSER, & AGAZ, N. 70; Washington et.
R. I. LEGGETT & CO., No. 250 Feiton et.
JAMES I. OAVIS, No. 184 South et.
JOHN HAVILAND, No. 257 Washington et.

BROOKLYN.
VALENTINE & BURGEN, No. 29 Fulton st.
JONATHAN PECK, Hunter's Point.

PHU AI STAIL AND THE WHITNEY, No. 42 South Bolaware av. UTICA, N. Y. LUKE WHAKINS, Nos. 52, 55 and 57 Beet's rest.

How to get these goods at points in the points who want these goods at points in the pointry where they are not kept should call upon the points where they are not kept should call upon the points where they are not kept should call upon the points where they are not kept should call upon the points where they are not kept should call upon the points where they are not kept should be a s their grocer-first, because if he keeps them, sing packages can be obtained of him, and there are few any dealers in the Union but have business commun cations with one or another of the firms above named of whom he can obtain them, if it is desired.

plan is to induce the Postmaster to order and keep This Company is an institution duly incorporated by virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the statutes of the property of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to py virtue of

press, free.

To parties inclosing to P. P. Co., No. 268 Green "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee" will be sent by express

free of charge.

Parties ordering these goods can pay for them to The rebel steamer Florida had completed her repairs, at Brest, and anchored about two hundred yards from the Kearsarge. She would sail in February. A French vessel will accompany cach at an interval of twenty-four lower. the Express on delivery, if preferred.

We invite the attention of the public generally to which commends itself to them, as, to use the expres-sive term of the medical gentleman above—"A Handmaid to Health." We are grateful for any suggestions in the premises—pro er con—from any consumer of the Coffees and Tea—professional men or not.

PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS. Who will publish this column for one year at reason able rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with American Advertising Agency, care Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., and address a specimen

copy of paper to Phrenological Journal, N. Y.

COUNTRY WHOLESALE AGENCIES.

With parties properly situated to distribute thoroughly and supply these goods regularly and promptly to the Trade, with satisfactory N. Y. references, who are prepared to pay cash on receipt of bill and shipping receipt, we will make liberal arrangements, giving territory. None but settled, substantial, active, energetic business men need make such application. For example: Luke Wilkins, esq., a wholesale con fectioner, of Utica, N. Y., who sends teams through out the county, and having every requirement above-named, is authorized agent for Oneida County He furnishes the trade in that county with the goods at New-York wholesale prices, freight only added, and secures the sale of it throughout the county at N. Y. city retail prices.
This can be done at any point within 500 miles of

the city. It leaves a small working margin to be sure—but it is certain to become a staple and the sales enormous—thus making good the wide-awake busi-personnel. It is used by first class families everywhere, and highly recommended for nervous dyspeptic persons, being the city. ness man, aggregating more profit than by the slow

NEW SARATOGA SPRING. The water from this spring is superior to any min-

eral water now in the market, for the reason that it contains more minerals and is a better cathartic, taking one-third less quantity to produce the same effect. It contains about one hundred cubic inches more of carbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water bottled at Saratoga, consequently it is more pungent and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tonic. Sold by Druggists and Hotels. For analysis see cards, which may be had at the Druggists'. may be addressed to the Saratoga Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or their Southern Depot, No. 63 Barclay St., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING CO.

L. HIGGINS, GROCER. 747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St. NEW-YORK.

Sent by mail 10 t paid on receipt of the price. The most inexperienced, can use these colors with agreeable and elegant results, and as they are produced with but little care or attention, they afford ery agreeable pastime, and are well calculated to evelope latent talent and eventuate in the production of the most artistic and valuable accomplishments.

Every child should be encouraged to use them. 473

Broadway N. Y.

THE FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS were awarded by the American Institute to MME. DEMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, for the best Corsets, Skirts, Embroidery, System of Dress Cutting, Patterns of the Fashions, Braid and Embroidery, Stamps, Ornamental Dresses, and self 'ucking attach-ment for Sewing Machines.

PILES. PILES. PILFS. PAGE'S BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED. A certain cure for Itching, blind, or hemorrhoid, by external applica-

West's Improved Pump. ANTI-FREEZING, DOUBLE-ACTING, FORCING & LIFTING

These pumps have now been in use a number of e better satisfaction than any other, and recommended as THE BEST! by Capt. Ericsson, and other eminent engineers. We can refer to thous onds using them. They are more simple in construc-on, and work easier, and cost less than all others "Our readers will find the double-acting, improved amp of J. D. West & Co., one of the best in the market. It is very simple, works to a charm, so that any child may use it; throws a steady, continuous tream, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures, and is unusually cheap. We say this knowingly, and give the testimony of our own accord, without the knowledge or request of the proprietors.—N. Y. Ecc. Post, July 1st, 1863.

This may certify that I have been using, at my man factory, for the last four years, "West's Improved umps." I now have in use three of said pumps, ie of which is kept constantly at work, 24 hours ich day, (save Sundays) and has been running for the past two years. I pronounce them, unhesitatingly, the best pumps that have been brought to my notice, having used many others previously. They are simple in their construction, and not easily disarranged.
N. Y., Oct. 10, 1859.
JAMES A. WEBE.

J. D. WEST & Co.: We are pleased to atest that the Pumps we had of you about a year ago, have been in constant use, 12 aours each day, and raise for the use of our Woolen with but little power, compared with pames we have

used before, and do not get out of repair, and are sat isfactory in all respects. Yours, &c., DUNLAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY. OLON ROBINSON to the Farmer's Club, Jan. 23:

"No farmer who owns a well or cistern can possil fford to be without an iron pump. It should be ice a suction and force pump-a perfect little fir ngine—such a one known as 'West's Improve camp.' I speak of this pump because I happen t know it . . to be very sample, durable, powerfu and cheap, and it don't freeze up, nor get out of order once a year . . I know this, and I think I may be doing the farmers good by speaking of it. . . A boy 10 years old can work it, and throw a continuou inch-and-a-quarter stream. . . . It can be made to work n deep wells as well as in shallow ones.

We have had in use for morths past one of West's amps, which has given us more satisfaction as a orce and lifting pump than any we have ever used, t is one of great power, and well adapted for ship's ecks, mines, factories, green-houses, graperies, &c.c. The Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal says the Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal says It is recommended for its extreme simplicity of construction great strength, and consequent durability and cheapness of repart There is no studing box—the pressure being held by only packing, like that upon the working piston, working in cylinder, littled for the purpose within the upper air chamberwhich we think a great improvement, as studing as so little the deranged, and leak in her strong pressure, to say nething a the less by friction incident theorie. It has also two air chainers: thus the action of the valve is custioned upon both side by act—preventing water handner, and vacuum thump. To valves are very accessible, and simply and cheaply repaired They work much easier than any joint we have ever seen; the 4 inch cylinder being worked by children in wells 100 feet deep and as they are extremely cheap, as well as sumple and at stone.

, WARREN LELAND, Mct. Hotel, New York, J. W. POMEROY, YORKETS, N. T. JNO. MESSERRAC, N. Y. DOMINICK LAWRENCE, Westelester. Cambridge Mine, N. C., June 15, 1863. J. D. Wher & Cor: Gents—The pump which I ordered for our Mine is received, and put to work in our underlay shaft, which we are sinking. We find that one man will with each lat 10 gallons per minute. We find in three and a half hours all the water in the shaft.

We find that one man was all the water in the small, which in resures seven by twelve feet and 30 feet deep, and it was full when we commenced. It answers our expectations in every respect, and cur workmen are highly peaced with it. It with de 35 est service with but triling expense for repairs.

BERR PROGESS. We have plenty more such certificates, but think nese are enough. For Pumps, Hose, Pipe, &c., ad-

dress or call upon J. D. WEST & Co., 179 Broadway, N. Y. AMALGAM BELLS, AMALGAM BELLS.

AMALGAM BELLS, AMALGAM BELLS. At prices within the reach of every Church, School, emetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use roughout the United States and Canadas for the st six years, has proven them to combine most valuable qualities. Among which are tone, strength, norousness, and durability of vibration, unequalle by any other manufacture. Sizes from 15 to 5000 lbs. ting two-thirds less than other metal, or 20 cent per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,

No. 190 William Street, New York. List of prices, weights and sizes of Farm, Hotel, steam boat, School-House, Shop, and Factory bells. These bells are fitted with Yoke, Standards, Cran and Bolt, complete for use,

Weight of Bell and

Hangings.

JOHN B. ROBINSON

Fiangings complete. \$3.09 4.03 7.09 10.00 15.00

20 00 : 0 00 40 00 250 " ist of Academy, Steamboat, Fire Alarm, and Church bells, with particulars as to weight, fizes, prine of bell hangings, &c. Price of bell without Hanging. 45 to 9 12,00 175,00 125,00 Weight of Diameter. 26 inches.

GUARANTEE. All bells sold at the above prices, wvrranted agains breakage by fair ringing, for twelve months from time of purchasing. Should one fail, a new bell will be of purchasing. Should one fail, a new bell will be given, by returning the broken one.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,

Larger sizes made to order at 20 cents per pound.

OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED JAVA COFFEE warranted superior to any in the market. ery nutritious and free from all deleterous substances in testimony of which I have certificates from the most emminent Physicians and Chemists in this Country. Try it, and you will be sure to continue its use in preference to any other.
Sold at retail for Twenty-Five Cents per Pound by First class Grocers throughout the United States.

A liberal discount to the Trade. Put up only by LEWIS A. OSBORN, Wholesale Depot, 69 Warren St., New York.

SILAS LOUNSBERRY,

DENTIST, No. 1169 Broadway, New-York. The T.S. Wright House.

TESTIMONIALS.

Is Laight St., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1863.

Mr. WM. M. DOTY—Sir,—From my experience in the use of Washing Machines, I am satisfied that your "New York Clothes Washer" combines all the requisites of a good washer, and is THE BEST AND CHEAPEST handwashing machine I have ever seen. It is truly a great labor and clothes saver, and its simplicity, durability, cheapness, and ease of operation, make it especially adapted to family use. The superior and speedy manner in which it does the work without injury to the fabric, must be satisfactory to all who use it, and I cheerfully recommend it to public favor and patronage.

A. Holland,

Author and Publisher Laundry Manual,
We the andersigned, having thoroughly tested "Daty". New York Clothes Washer," fully endorse the above recommendation by Mr. A. Holland.

DOTY'S NEW YORK CLOTHES WASHER has established its reputation as the Rest and Cheanest Washing

DOT'S NEW YORK CLOTHES WASHER has established its reputation as the Best and Cheapest Washing Machine for general Family Use, combining all the requisites of a good washer, and at a cost so cheap that every family can afford to have it. It readily washes a bedquit or single towel, is much less fatiguing than Washboard rubbing, and proves a good investment in the saving of Clothes alone.

Price, TEN DOLLARS.

New York Clothes Washer," fully endorse the above recommendation by Mr. A. Holland.

Solos Robinson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune.

James Brown, of the House of Brown Brothers & Co.,

59 Wall st.

The New Haven Daily Journal and Courier of August 1st, 1863, says: "Without exaggeration, it is the very best machine for washing clothes we ever saw. Simply constructed of wood, it operates on the fulling-mill principle, and a mere child can with its help do the whole washing for a large family."

Grove Parsonage, Weehawken Hill, N. J., Nov. 30, 1863. Having used Doty's Clothes Washer in our family since Sept. 7th, 1863, this certifies that whatever is claimed for it, it will do. It fulfills all. It will do a family swashing in one-third of the time—much better than by hand, leaving the clothes whiter and without injury from the wear of rubbing. So completely has it answered that we have not boiled a single piece of clothes, nor washed a single piece upon a board, or by hand. Those who have used it along with ourselves give the same testimony. A child can work it. Too much cannot be said in its favor. It is a greater benefaction to the family than the sewing machine. I could wish every family for their own sakes to have one.

WM. V. V. Manox,

Minister of R. D. C. of New Durham,

New York, Dec. 3, 1863,

Daty's New York Clothes Washer by the contraction.

New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

Doty's New York Clothes Washer has been in use in my family for several months past. It is the first machine out of three or four which servants would continue to use after a few trials. It does the work quickly, easily the server of the continue to use after a few trials. ily, and well, and is a great clothes saver. After careful comparison with most other machines in the market I do not hesitate to give this the preference.

WM. A. Firch, Associate Ed. Am. Agriculturist.

WM. A. Freel, Associate Ed. Am. Agriculturist.

After several weeks' practical test, Prof. E. L. Youxays, the noted Chemist, Author, and Public Lecturer,
writes as follows: "The Clothes Washer came in good
time, and was put to immediate use, and I employ no
exaggeration when I say that it carried our women-folks
by storm. The dist day's use was eminently satisfactice."

tory."
The family of the Proprietor of the "American Agriculturist" is using this machine, and prefers it to all others, without regard to price.

(Other Testimonials kindly bestowed, omitted for want

These Testimonials are from persons who bestow public commendation very sparingly and only upon the most meritorious objects; and they are full and explicit, telling the whole story as to durability and simplicity, labor, time, and clothes saving, ease of operation, and general excellence and efficiency.

The washing is do ne by simultaneously squeezing and shirting the otothes, and even with carcless usage domainot injune them. It occupies but little space, and weighs only annul of pounds, rendering transportation a triding item. Full printed directions for using are attached to each machine.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS. TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

This machine is all plain wood work, easily made by any carpenter, and I now offer TOWN RIGHTS for \$15 to 450, sample machine included.

WM. M. Dory, 498 Broadway, N. Y. Manufactured also at Janesville, Wis., (uear Chicago.) by E. P. Dojy.



WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

WARRING WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an excaption, the best Wringer ever made.
Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers, THY IT, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

It will wring anything from a thread—to bed quilt without alteration.
Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town.
No. 2, \$5.50; No. 1, \$6; No. A, \$8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, b No. 13 Platt street N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. S. C. NORTHROP, Agent NEW AND SECOND HAND

SAFES NEW YORK SAFE DEPOT, 71 William Street, New York. D. B. CHAMBERLAIN. SIZES AND PRICES OF LILLIE'S FIRE-PROOF SAFFS.

---Ontside. -Inside 17 11 12 \$50 00 No. 1 24 20 No 2 26 22 24 194 182 12 60 00 No 3 30 24 24 21 15 12 70 00 No 4 32 28 24 22 18 18 85 00 No 5 34 31 24 24 21 14 100 00 No 6 40 31 24 31 21 15 115 60

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IM PROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials. The tone is deep, round, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano was ranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TE-11MONIALS.

"The Horace Waters Fianos are known as among the very best."—[Evangelist.

"Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge compar-

ison with the finest made anywhere."-[Home Jour-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS of different makers, rom \$175 to 225. Second-hand Pianos from \$40 to \$150.

WATERS'S MELODRONS AND HARMONIUMS. Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to Let; monthly payments received for same. Instru-

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway. YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED. FRANCIS & LOUTREL. STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS

nents tuned and repaired. .

No. 45 Maiden Lane.

We Supply Everything in our line for Business, Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of Printing, Lithographic and Book-binding at the lowest rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Stationery of every kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Albums, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books-Gold Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

THE WINTER No. OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIR-T ROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, contains in-teresting information on Evening Entertainments, Skating, Parlor Gymnastics, Furs, Cloaks, Central Park Fashions, Bonnets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Sashes, Shawis, Scaris, all the details of Dresses, Trimmings, and Children's Dresses, in great variety; with an ele-gant Colored Fashion Plate, large Cloak Plate Braid and Embroidery, and one dollar's worth or five full size l'atterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, the Dou-ble-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns: the most brilliant, useful, interesting, and valuable number yet issued. Published at No. 473 BROADWAY, N. Y., and sold everywhere, at 25 cents. Yearly, with valuable premiums, \$1. Always lent in advance to subscribers.

REAUTIFUL WOMEN. For Portraits, with the Se-BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—For Portraits, with the Se-cret of Beauty, and "How to be Beautiful," see the Phrenological Jouenal. The January Double No. has more than forty Portraits. Only 15 ets. by first post, or 1 50 a year. New vol. Fowler & Wells, 30s Broad-way, N. Y.

NEW PROPOSITIONS.

1. Any person who will send us FIFTY new supscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principla Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at 7 per ct. payable semi-annually.
2 Any person who will send us THERTY new

subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty copies of the Principla for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars. or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine"

No. 1. Family with Treatment, or 4. The Weed sewing machine, Price \$50,00. No. 1. Family with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. No. 2. Family. Pric or 5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine No. 2. Plain Finish Price \$50.00.

or 6. Grover & Baller's new Shuttle machine Fo. 9 with Hemmer, Price \$50.00. For particular descriptions of the above machines see our advertisements in another column.

Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of

MRS. S. PLANT respectfully announces that she has opened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging House at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is prepared to accommodate the public on the most reasonable terms.

Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of them, by devoting a tew hours or day's labor among their neighbors in obtaining subscribers to the Principia, while at the same time they will serve the cause by extending the circulation of the navar.

The cry wrung from thy spirit's pain May echo on some far-off plain, And guide a wanderer home again. Fail-yet rejoice: because no less The failure that makes thy distress May teach another full success.

It may be that in some great need Thy life's poor fragments are decreed

To help build up a lofty deed. Thy heart should throb in vast content, Thus knowing that it was but meant As chord in one great instrument;

That even the discord in thy soul May make completer music roll From out the great harmonious whole,

> "GO IT ALONE." BY JOHN C. SANE.

There's a grame much in fashion-1 think it's called which, when the cards are in certain conditions, ie players appear to have changed their positions,

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's And to lancy he finds in the trivial state

Where—whether the prize be a ribben or throne— The winner is be who can "go it alone!" When great Galileo proclaimed that the world In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled, And got—not a convert—for all of his pains, only derision, and prison, and chains,

When Kepler, with intellect plereing after, al d his learning, and blackened his fame, "I can cold," he replied, "till the truth you shall For he felt in his heart, he could "go it alone!

Alas! for the player who fully depends, comfort the coward, who finds with a groat

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you ma Health, family, collure, wit, beauty and gold, The fortunate owner may fairly regard As each in its way, a most excellent eard, Yet the game may be lost, with all these

battle or business, whatever the game. ta law or in love, it is ever the same: In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf. Let this be your motto—"Hely on govered;". For whether the prize be a ribben or throne. The victor is be who can "go it alone!"

DENT "GOIT ALONE

here's a poem by Saxe, very witty, I own, The subject of which is—"Go it Alone," And the wisdom of which I am slow to deride or I read it with pleasure and profit boside and said to myself, it is just as you sing. These, dear bard, is a glorious thing

And never on other's life burdens I'll cust. But will bear them heroic and brave to the is And further, I moved, it is noble and grand, But I own that my heart has grown fainter of late,

he stand-point was changed, if stand-point it be

That your hiels are at least as high as your brains
"Alone!" I exclaimed, "Oh! I never can go it,
And this is what comes of tracting a poet."

No, no, Mr. Saxo, you may talk us you please Galileo, and Kepler, and worthics like these. All grandly horner, defying the Fates.

Could mover have gone it alone upon skates (O) course. I allude to the neophyte sage. No respecter of persons, or youth, or of age.) For there matrons and amidens, with checks al

ere striving to skate, and by each it was a

MORAL. Now if, ladies, you'll pardon some feeling advice,

ton't refuse willing hands and warm hearts-on th

In spits of the raymes of the Green Mountain poet.
That you'll need in this world of sunshine and storn
An arm that is strong, and a heart that is warm.

For the Principle.

TRIUMPH OF LOVE.

DV KLLIE NEAL.

CHAP, I. THE STRUGGLE. "No, Harry, it cannot be. As the daughter of Mr. Norand, the millionare, but not as a bankrupt's child-never."

you are too noble to retract a pledge made in shiver like that on the day of parting.

"Was the hour then evil, in which I first met you -the bright hope of my life ?"

"Yes, in that it held out to you a promise that can never be fulfilled. Will you wed a brilliant talents, marry a girl whose father died in debt? No : for your sake it cannot be. I tell you, Harry, it cannot be."

"Meta! Meta! By all that is good-by the high heavens above me-I affirm that I love you better now, unadorned by the false glitter of wealth, than ever in my life before. Will you not believe it?"

"Not thus does the world love; and you, Harry, are you indifferent to its praise? No: go choose the loveliest maiden in the land. whose fortune equals her beauty, and forget Meta Norand, the bankrupt's daughter. Go, Harry, I entreat you."

"And you, Meta ?" "I, in my chosen sphere, will live out my years, happy that I did not commit the fatal mistake of dragging a noble spirit down with me to disgrace and penury. Go, Harry, go."

"I will not, Meta; at least till I have spoken again-till you have told me that you care for me no longer; that you will never be my wife. You are bewildered now, dearest; you will be calmer soon. Do not turn away from me, your betrothed. This disgrace -I defy the whole world to as much as name it before me. It does not touch you, Meta."

"I am my father's daughter, I am a bankwill avail to change my mind. You have already had my answer; I can give you no other. I take back the promise made in bet- The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ter days. I will not be your wife."

"Then you do not love me, Meta." The words were spoken bitterly, and the side-board.—H. W. Beecher.

proud lips of the speaker were compressed with pain. "Is it so?"

Silent, calm, motionless, stood the young girl before him, her dark eyes full of passionate yearning, but steady in their persistent determination. This was just the spirit that Harry admired ; making even the heart's best affection subservient to its sense of right.

She loved him, yet would not marry him, because, in being beggared, she had forfeited all claim to his affections, because in her wounded pride she counted self too mean an offering to be laid upon the marriage altar. richer?

the strength of that iron will, never as yet subdued? He could not do it-his love even was powerless-his aid she spurned. He must leave her for the present, alone-alone,

With thoughts like these he struggled for a moment, till his lips relaxed their pressure, and his voice was generous and kind.

"Dear Meta," he said, drawing nearer her to cut deeper the wound you have already the voice grew tender,"when you feel the need of a strong man's love, mine still awaits you. of which they sprang. Till then adien."

He turned and would have gone, but Meta's light hand was laid on his arm.

"We must not part so, Harry. Give me at least your blessing, tell me that you forgive me-that you will not think of me harshly-that you will be happy." And once more those yearning, steady eyes rested on his face. He smiled pityingly, tenderly.

"You have known me long, Meta. Have I ever done ought but bless you; and shall I ming of things, has been made the basis of cease now, think you? No! be always sincere in following the guidings of what seems duty, and there will be nothing to forgive, nothing to censure. Fear not, dear one. I believe in and trust you still, and this shall make me happy, wherever I go."

"Do you then go away !" she asked "I do. But why should I tell you of my

plans, when you so sedulously guard your own?" he replied, in a playful tone that illy concealed an anxious, aching heart.

"I will not refuse you, Harry," was the answer, strangely cales. "But do not laugh at my profession. I am going to be a nurse." "You! It requires strength, experience,

"Yes, but I, who watched by my father's bedside so long, and as you, yourself, said so well, have I not these qualities ?" And her slight form expanded.

Harry smiled faintly, despite his fears. "I do not want to mingle with the world," she continued. "My heart is too sore for that, at present. But poor Mrs. Ballou has kindly offered me a home and an abundant salary to remain with her during her afflictive illness. There are books and pictures and music there. I only fear the labor will be too light-that I shall not get weaned from luxury enough. But tell me"-

real an anxiety she would fain repress. Harry extended his hand.

"You have devoted yourself to individual happiness, Meta 1 am henceforth devoted to my country, ami to a nation's welfare. You will see me in the soldier's ranks to-morrow. marching down Broadway; but do not regret me. Bid me God speed, and may heaven guard us both."

He spoke reverently, and clasping her cold hand, passed from the room ere there was further time for words.

Meta walked dreamily to the window and watched him as he hurried up the street, as one might watch the departure of a last hope. Then she turned away, sick at heart, faint and weary. It was a severe strain she had just put upon those delicate nerves; no wonder if they quivered like aspen leaves, and the room grew dark.

An hour later a friend found her lying upon a low cushion by the window, the color all gone from her face, and shivering with cold. Warm cordials revived her, and once more through her veins the life blood swept freely. Not as before: Love, the quickener, the puriher beautiful face, kindling her eye, crimsoning her cheek, enriching her lips; but Duty, stern, forbidding, kept his watch night and day over its hidden fountain. She did not weep, she did not grieve, nor at all repent her broken "I have, Harry, that by my father's failure troth, for this had been an acknowledgment I am left penniless in a hard, uncharitable of weakness. But sometimes a vision of Harworld; still that is no reason why I should ry, sitting by his lonely camp fire, or lying thrust mysell upon your generosity, because wounded upon the battle field, would cause a

Meta Norand, in the days of prosperity, had been a spoiled beauty. Not in the common sense of the term, for no pains had been spared in her mental culture, and few excelled her in the worldly accomplishments of which she was pauper, Harry Winfred? Will you, with your justly proud. But living as she did in the midst of fashionable society, and being trained by an aristocratic father, she had learned to stretched underneath trees, and upon the look down with a pity, half scorn, upon the poorer classes, among whom she numbered but few friends.

> Harry Winfred was not wealthy; but be was a young lawyer of abundant promise, and read. The fact is incontestably true, that by far superior to any other of her admirers. And he? He had sought her first for this very singleness of idea and steadfastness of it has become a sort of lay piety, according purpose for which in the end he had been dis- to which the perusal of volumes reckons as

They were to have been married the ensuing autumn, when Meta's dowry, united to Harry's talents, had made a rich fortune. But the storm cloud of affliction, bursting, dissipated their bright kopes, and Meta, wrapping the mantle of defiance around her, turned away from her lover, resolved to brave the tempest unbefriended and alone.

So Harry, restless, but at heart a true patriot, went to the war, and Meta, apart from the beau monde watched by a lonely sick bed.

Owning Books .-- If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, I find the the Father of lights, is their sedater comfort reason why he has cheap carpets and very plain furniture to be that he may purchase rupt's child; and no entreaty on your part books, he rises at once in my esteem. Books are not made for furniture; but there is noth ing else that so beautifully furnishes a house ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved etagere or

CONCERNING FERNS.

Admirers of the family of the ferns, and botanists generally, will be interested in the

"It cannot fail to strike a thoughtful observer that among our native ferns we have as interesting and as remarkable an example of the power of nature to produce endless variety out of a few commonplace materials as may to be found among the plants or animals of any climate in the world. We have but forty-six species of British fern, yet in the Did she not know that true love asks no than three hundred and twenty distinct varinursery at Foot's Cray there are no fewer eties of them, each variety reproducing itself, But how should be undeceive her-how dis- except in a few instances, with stubborn conolve those false perceptions of duty-break stancy, so that we may fairly doubt at last if we know the species in any case, and if what we call species are not in themselves only varieties which have acquired a tolerably fixed character, because compelled to submit to certain uniform conditions of soil and climate. It is a fact of no less interest to the philosopher speculating on the origin of species than to the fern-grower, who cares not a jot about that grave question, that to form a complete collection of British ferns and their varieties side, "forgive my harshness. I did not mean is simply impossible. Mr. Sim enumerates three hundred and sixty-four in all; we could, of our own knowledge, add to that total conreceived, by my selfish exactions; for dearer to siderably of varieties, met with from time to me than my own life is your happiness. From time, but never catalogued, and of others that this moment you are free to act your own have originated in our own collection, but pleasure, but should the time ever come," and which, being of no special value or interest. have been honored only with casual notice, or have been allowed to revert to the types out

'But that all this marvellons work of nature in twisting fern fronds into strange shapes, adding to them stags' horns, tassels, frills, fans, seales, bristles and embroidery-producing the spores on the wrong side, giving some the power of producing plants viviparously, and denying to others the power of reproduction any method, so that the cultivator has no ope of ever increasing the treasure which Dame Cybele, in wildly sportive mood, has tossed into his hands; that all this, so calculated to stimulate inquiry into the very begincommercial idea, Mr. Sim's or any other good fern catalogue will soon demonstrate. Here are three hundred and sixty-four species and varieties-three hundred and nineteen all priced throughout, and prices range from one shilling to two guineas per plant, while of a which is a hint that they may be learnt upon nquiry; and special arrangements must be made for the purchase of these most precious things-as you would make especial arrangements for the purchase of a palace or a steamship. We have remarked above that a complete collection of the varieties of the common Hart's Tongue fern, one plant of each, will

cost thiry-eight pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence. To buy the whole three hundred and nineteen kinds, omitting those which are too rare to have their prices rudely named in print, will cost just one hundred and thirty pounds sixteen shillings. We may, perhaps, say that the most complete collection of Brit sh ferns it is possible to obtain is worth one hundred and fifty pounds, which is an interesting contribution to the history of the fern

WALTER SCOTT CRITICISING BYRON

The following passage from a letter by Sir Walter Scott is quoted in the "Seaforth Pa-

"You ask me, dear Lady Hood, for literary news. There is not much of any consequence. Lord Byron, so quizzed, of old, by the Edinburgh Review, has shone forth a great lumisort of sketch of his travels, and reflections while engaged in them, has probably reached India. It is a work of great poetical talent, but indicates a gloomy and rather misanthropcal turn of disposition. 'Childe Harold' has exhausted the round of all pleasures, licensed nd unlicensed, and wonders to feel the gobet, which he has drained even to its luscious tregs, pull apon his taste when again replenhed. And pretty nearly the same course of experience which made Solomon of old proclaim that all was vanity, induces our modern epi curean to quarrel with the system of the uni verse, and to disbelieve its being guided by upreme benevolence and wisdom. Another cautiful and eccentric production of the same and is the 'Giaoar,' a Turkish romance. It s a poetical fragment, obscurely written, but abounding with high and spirited passages The tale is the intrigue of a Christian with the favorite of a Moslem. Hassan murders his wife, and the Giaour, in revenge, waylays and kills Hassan and dies a monk, without having the good fortune to become a penitent The sentiments of this poem indicate the same deficiency of virtuous feeling which throw a shade on 'Childe Harold's' character. The passion, so well and powerfully described, is of an unworthy and bad kind; and I shrewdly suspect Lord Byron would be improved by a drachm of chivalrous sentiment, and a quantum sufficit of virtuous and disinterested prinfier, no more sent it leaping full and warm into ciple, added to his very extraordinary powers of intellect and expression. As he is, however, he has done deadly, or almost deadly, execution among the ladies of fashion."

THE DECAY OF CONVERSATION

The ancient art of talking is falling fast in o decay. It is an ascertainable fact, that in proportion to the increased population, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now-a-days have something else to do but talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity of reading to do. which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they iourney by the rail, they read; if they go to the sea-side, they read; we have met mis-guided individuals out in the open fields with books in hand; young folks have been seen banks of rivers, pouring over the opened page. on the top of mountains, in the desert, far within forests-everywhere men pull printed sheets from their pockets, and as the earliest, latest, highest occupation of this life, they modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great business of the present time; carded; and never were two more congenial, good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century .- Chambers' Jour-

SECRET PRAYER. Besides the open return there is a secret reward of secret prayer. There is a peculiar and present joy in communion with God. The deepest pleasures are the purest; and of all pleasures the purest is the peace of God. To feel that he is love-to draw so near to him as to forget the world so near as to lose the love of sin-is of all pleasures the sweetest, of all blessedness the purest and most profound. And next to this high communion with Godnext to this joy of passions lulled, and sins slain, and self forgotten in adoring fellowship with who can pour their griefs into their heavenly Father's bosom, or who feel that they have bespoken help against coming toils and trials at their heavenly Father's hand. To know that God is near-to know that he is trusted, honored, loved, to feel that you are acting toward him as a reverential and affectionate child, and that he is feeling toward you as a gracious and compassionate father—there is in this itself an exquisite satisfaction, a present Till death steal on and ends his days.

Ah! youth, beware, nor turn aside, reward .- Rev. James Hamilton.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE RE-

Mr. William H. Russell, who represented following extract from a late number of Hib. the London Times in this country some time berd's Gardiner's Magazine, published in Eng- ago, is the same gentleman who was sent by that journal to Ireland to report O'Connell's speeches, during the repeal agitation. One of the first meetings the newspaper man attended was in Kerry. Having heard of O'Connell's polite qualities, he thought he would ask that gentleman's permission to take a verbatim account of the oration. The "Lib erator" not only consented, but in his oiliest manner, informed the assembled audience that "until that gintleman was provided with all writin' convaniences, he would not spake a word," assuming an extra brogue, which was altogether unnecessary. Russell was delight-The preparations began, and were com-

pleted; Russell was ready. "Are you quite ready?" asked Dan. "Quite ready."

"Now, are you sure you're entirely ready?" "I am certain, sir. Yes."

The crowd becoming excited and impatient, Dan said ; "Now, 'pon my conscience I won't begin the spach till the London gintleman is intirely ready."

After waiting another moment or so, O'Connell advanced; eyes glistened; ears were all attention; and the reportorial pencil arose. Dan gave one more benignant smile on the correspondent, winked at the auditors, and ommenced his speech in the Irish language! to the irrepressible horror of the reporter, and to the infinite delight of all Kerry

HOW HE GOT TIME FOR STUDY.

It was not by sitting up late at night, but by rising early in the morning, that he found time for study. He well observed, "A late morning student is a lazy one, and will rarely make a true scholar; and he who sits up late at night not only burns his life's candle at both ends, but puts a red-hot poker to the mid-A minister one day acknowledged to the doctor that he was in the habit of remaining late in bed, and added that he had been protesting and praying against it for several years, but that it still lingered and seemed to be a most inveterate, if not incurable evil. The doctor addressed him : "My dear brother, you have entirely misapprehended the case The remedy is simple, and of easy application It has been a maxim with me for many years never to trouble the Almighty about a thing which I could do myself. Now, instead of lyfew very rare kinds the prices are omitted, ing in bed and praying on the subject of early rising, I get up at the appointed time, dress myself, and go at once to my study and my books. If you take my advice you will act in future on the same maxim." - Dunn's Life of Adam Clarke.

OUR CASKET

A DIAMOND with some flaws, is still more prec ious than a pebble that has none.

—Indian Proverb.

Death to the saints is not so much a penalty as it is a remedy. It delivers them up, and lets them into such joys as eyes hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man to conceive. Yea, a man may as well, with a coal, paint out the sun, in all its splendor, as with his pen or tongue express, or with his heart (were it as deep as the sea) conceive the ulness of those joys, and sweetness of those pleasures, which the saints shall enjoy at God's right hand, for evermore. For quality they are pleasures; for quantity, fulness; for dignity, at God's right hand; for eternity, forevermore; and millions of years multiplied by millions, make not up a minute to this eternity.

senelit from great than from light afflictions. They are suited to make domer

GREAT AFFLICTIONS.-Men may derive more

represent us: He has left us on earth, with His nature, to represent Hen.—John Newton. Danger of property. — There are critical times of dangers. Along great services, honors, and consolations, eshould stand upon our guard. Noah, Lab havid, and Solomon, fell, in these circumstances. Satan is a footpad; a footpad, will not attack a nan in going to the least of the pad will not attack a man in going to the bank.

the footsteps of love be traced.

—Atlantic Monthly.

MEN AND WOMEN .- When men shall have come to study the nature of women, instead of haranguing about her duties, a great point will have

Poetry is in ideas. Ideas come from the soul. Verse is only an elegant dress upon a beautiful body. Poetry can be expressed in prose. It is only the more perfect under the grace and majority of the process of the pro ly of verse. It is the poetry of the soul which aspires noble sentiments and noble deeds, as well as noble writings. A dishonorable poet is than a dishonorable man who is not a poet.

eing, an exile in our bodies, which it is des-ned to survive, eternally. This being of a purer essence and a better nature, is our soul. It is the soul which gives birth to all enthusiasms, all affections, which apprehends God and heaven. The soul, so superior to the body to which it is bound, would remain upon the earth in an unendurable isolation, were it not permitted to choose from among other souls a companion, which shares with it misery in this life, and happiness in eternity. When two souls which have hus sought each other, for a longer or shorter time, in the multitude, find each other at last when they have seen that they understand each other, in a word, that they are alike, then there is established between them a union, ardent and pure as themselves, a union which commences e earth, not to end in heaven. That union i love, true love, such, indeed, as very few men understand it. This love is a religion, which deifies the being beloved, which lives by devo tion and enthusiasm, and to which the greatest sacrifices are the sweetest pleasures.

Love, in this divine and true acceptation, ele vates all the sentiments above the miserable human sphere. We are linked to an angel who lifts us unceasingly towards heaven.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE TRUANT BIRD. BY THOMAS MAJOR, A. M.

A tiny bird, with plumage gay, On soaring wing, A happy thing, A happy thing,
His kindred left in quest of play,
One sunny morn in month of May;
While from his home this song was heard,

Where hast thou been? Return, my bird.

O'er flowery meads, o'er hill and dell, He sped his way, With merry lay ? And all around the air did swell With singing notes like marriage bell. The mother's song is all in vain To call the wanderer home again.

When night drew on, he sought his rest, Where forest trees Waved in the breeze; A tuneful song his thanks expressed, Though much he missed his own dear nest, Where far away his mother sings,

"Come rest thee, wand'rer, 'neath my wings.

Sweet bird, alas! thy song is o'er, For cruel Kite Has marked thy flight; He follows swift, and thou no more Shalt see the home beloved of yore. "Ah! little bird," the mother sings,
"Where hast thou flown, on truant wings?

Thus wayward youth from virtue strays, To seek in sin
False joys that win;
His God forsakes for Satan's ways, To pleasure's paths, nor leave thy guide. CLARE'S MISSION.

"Have I been good, to-day, mamma?" My little daughter Clare came and put her arm around my neck, and laid her cheek coaxingly

agaiest mine.
"Pretty good, my daughter. What now?" "Please read me a story, good mamma,"kissing me, and clasping her arms closer about my neck.

She was only seven years old, a healthy, rosy, romping little busy-body, always talking and asking questions. "The most troublesome child in the world; always in every body's way !" says her aunt Lizzie; but never a trouble to me, never in my way; to me, she was ever my own busy, bright-eyed, darling little Clare. I chose a book, called the "Little Missionary," a story of a little girl, who had a mission, and went about doing good. All that bright spring afternoon, I read to the earnest little listener, only pausing to answer her quaint questions, and smooth back the golden brown hair from her upturned brow, and smile back upon her happy, smiling face.

and use less than half the thread and size that the thread of the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use better adapted than any With her busy fancy, she eagerly drank in the spirit of the narrative, for she possessed a deep sense of religious duty, and when I fin-ished, she asked, with all the seriousness of gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutchildhood, burdened with giant thoughts: "Don't you think I ought to be a little mis

sionary, like Mary, mamma?" "You might be a little home missionary daughter, and when your brother George naughty, you can be a missionary to him, and teach him better; and if he quarrels with his cousins, you can be a little peace-maker, and do all the good you can." "Yes, mamma; but I feel as though I ought

to be a missionary to every body, like Mary-

don't you think so ?" Ab, mothers need the wisdom of ten Solo mons to guide aright these sweet, human plants, that are so eagerly reaching after the light !

That night she added a petition to her usual prayer, that God would make her like Mary he little Missionary, and when she was laid in her crib, with her doll in her arms, I overheard her informing that bosom friend, of her intention to become a missionary. It was a sweet May morning ; the cool air

was fragrant with all the new and welcome odors of spring. My little spring blossom, my Clare, was up with the sun, sweeter than the May, and more beautiful than all the fragrant flowers that were breathing incense to their Maker. She was quite thoughtful that morning, and I saw her holding a very secret consultation with her doll

The morning were on, and the woodsawyer came to his work, and the steady creaking of his saw turned the stillness of the morning into the busy bustle of a working world. Clare wanted to go and see the man saw, so I tied on her bonnet and sent her out to breathe the health-giving air, while I performed my household duties. After washing up the breakfast things, I drew my chair to the open window, that I might enjoy the pare morning air, while I pared and sliced apples for pies. Presently, the sound of the saw ceased, and I heard my daughter catechising her companion in this manner - "I asked you if you are always

"Not always, little miss," be replied. "You don't ever swear, do you?"

"Wal, now I think on it, I shouldn't won der'n I did, sometimes. "Taint just the thing is it now ?" "Oh, no! it is very wicked. The Bible

says so. Don't you think you better leave off swearing ?" "T wouldn't be a bad idee. Swearing don't amount to much, any how."

"You don't ever get drunk, I suppose?" "Not very often-say once a quarter." "Oh! I'm dreadful sorry. You will leave that off, wen't you?"

to the door, to call her in. She was carefully seated on the top of the logs, and the woodsawyer was sitting near her, looking half se rious and half amused, but very much interest-"Clare, come in, immediately."

I was half frightened at the boldness of her missionary practice. He lifted her tenderly down, over the logs, his face beaming with kindness, and when she was in the house, I hastened to apologise to her subject, for my child's unwented boldness. "No barm at all, marm. She's a'most a angel, I'm sure. I had a little tot, once, just

as big as her, but she's gone. I took to drinking after that -'t wasn't jest the thing, I know,-but jest now, I kinder thought as how your little nu, mightn't be my Ella's angel come back, to tell me not to drink and swear any more. I know it's wrong, and I believe I shall drop it off, after this, I know I shall always think of my Ella, if I ever do so again. Never mind it, marm, let her come out again and talk; I'll take care of her, bless her heart !"

He brushed his sleeve across his face, and my eyes were dim, as I spoke a few words of This shows which style is appreciated by the public a degraded being, more base and more culpable sympathy. I did not have the heart to chide my daughter, for her zeal in the missionary cause; for I began to feel that even our children are in the safe keeping of One far wiser than we, who will lead them by his truth .--Youth's Temperance Visitor.

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